Pres... 21/1/52

RESERVED

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1927-28 (P.P.)

File No. 70/27

Serial Nos. 1 to 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Later References

CS W-30-8.

P.210

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 1 to 5, 9, 11 to 17.

Part B for May 1930.

SUBJECT

Visit of the Indian States Committee to [illegible] Hyderabad State

---

2332

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. P.P. File No. 70 of 1927

Serial No. 1

From

The Secy to the Resid
& C. 12291/209-1927 dt 6/12/
forwarding an extract
from a Speech made by H.
the Viceroy at the State Banq
at Rajkot on the 22nd Novem
1927, announcing the decisio
of the Secretary of State for
India to appoint a Small
Expert Committee to report
upon the relationship betwee
the Paramount Power & the Indian
States & to enquire into the
financial & economic relation
between British India &
the States.
Sd/- with a D.O.

9/Cir 7/12

Dec 7/12

(III Member & Genl. Secy)
Dewan thro
Ch. Secy

RB 9/12 Dec 7/12

Seen. It is desirable to prepare our case carefully in time.

RB 12/12 WW

CHI. 10 DEC. 1927

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 12 DEC. 1927 No. 5729

DEWAN'S OFFICE Note—Cover Sheet. DEC. 1927 Regd No. 3902

WD 0321-GTB—60,000—21-5-27

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit for the gracious perusal of His Highness the accompanying Residency letter forwarding an extract from a speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Rajkot on the 22nd November last announcing the decision of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a small Expert Committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

2. The further communication promised in the Residency letter will be awaited.

Mirza M. Ismail

Camp Hiriyur,
16th December 1927.

PP 2302

Record of Cases submitted for the [illegible]
of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Residency letter forwarding a extract from a speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy at Rajkot announcing the decision to appoint a small Expert Committee to report upon the relations between the Paramount Power and Indian States.

282

Order.

KRW
23/12/27

2556

App. F. III—2] 4

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192

Serial No. 2

Letter No. 12944 of 28.12.27 from the Residency inquiring whether, and how, the Govt of Mysore wish to place their views before the Indian States Com-

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
29th ... 1927
F. 410/...

The Residency has not given us full details. For the present it would perhaps be enough to say that the Govt would like to place their views before the Committee. The exact manner in which this will be done may be communicated later on. [I think it will have to be done thro' a Memorandum put both in oral and in writing.] If this is approved, a draft reply and a D.O. will be put up.

Dewan
Ch. Secy.

29-11-27

We may as well be ready with a statement of our views on the points referred to in the terms of reference to the Committee.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 192

5

Serial No.	
	Draft D.S.N. to Post-up with a draft reply to the Residency
	P.R.S.R. D.S. M.N. approved in accordance with (instructions).
	Dewan 3/12/1
3.	D.o. letter 3916-9/pp. 70.27.3 dated 4th Jan. 1921 to "The Comptroller & The Director of public Instruction
	Request that certain figures may kindly be furnished about the payments made by Nepal to the revenues of the Government of India both in the shape of direct levy and indirect payments.

M. Wright 3/12

Publication advised

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

Submitted to His Highness.

Vol. of Lic. Notes
D

In continuation of my Submission Note dated the 16th December 1927 about the formation of the Indian States Committee, I beg to submit the accompanying Residency letter No.12944/209-1927 dated the 28th December 1927, communicating the names of the Chairman and the members of the Committee and enquiring whether and how His Highness's Government propose to place their views before the Committee. It is also stated that the Committee will commence its work at Delhi on the 16th January and that the procedure to be followed is under the consideration of the Government of India.

2. It is proposed to send a reply to the Residency to the effect that this Government will place its views on certain points before the Committee and that the manner in which this will be done will be intimated in due course. I submit the matter for the gracious perusal of His Highness.

3. Pending receipt of further details from the Residency, arrangements will be made for the preparation of notes on the important fiscal and economic questions that involve our financial relations with British India.

Mirza M. Ismail

Camp Madras,
6th January 1928.

S.N.

7

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Letter from the Residency enquiring whether and how His Highness' Govt ment propose to place their views before the Indian States Committee.

411

Order.

~~KRW~~
8/1/28

C. Ley
8/1
10-1-28

To Secy with compliments for
attached necessary action & return for circulation
to Members of
Council.
1/1

General and Revenue Secretariat

CS 2586

SUBJECT

Letter from the Residency enquiring whether and how His Highness' Government propose to place their views before the Indian States' Committee.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circlated to the Members of Council at headquaters and then sent to the Secretariat coneerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~ /after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

5637/13/1

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 13/1/25

3802/12/1.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 3.1.25

~~Third~~ Third/12/1

~~EXTRA~~/MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 12/1/25

NOTE:- Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. P.P. File No. 70 of 1927.

Serial No. 4

To

The Secy to the Resident
No 799 dt 10/1/28
Statistical H. Qrs
Lgok. will be glad to place
their views on certain
points before the Committee
through one or more of
their municipal officers
both orally & the tenability
Resolved after issue-

9/1/28

Ben Secy 18/1/1

D.O. letter No. PP 4216-S from S. Ramanna B.A. & N. S. Subbaiah re Coconut laws. Requesting that figures may be furnished in respect of the Contributions from Districts made by Taluqs to Dist. Board expenses.

C.W.

As far as all instructions & powers, please put up draft note as to main principles of fiscal policy governing inter customs. 12/1/28.

noted
BRR
12.1.28

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

10

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

C. 2586

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
27 JAN. 1928

Handed in at (Office of Origin.) Patiala | Date. 20 | Hour 20 | Minute. 25 | Words. 70

TO H H maharaja Saib mypor | Recd here at 7 H 10 M.

18 your highness in connection with inquiries
being addressed to us individually by govt
regarding our desire to give evidence
before butler committee I would venture to
suggest that we all send noncommittal reply
to the effect that our procedure will depend
upon procedure adopted by butler committee this

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Karim Bux Bros., Printers, Calcutta—232 (B-27)—9-6-27—60,000 Bks.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS. 11

NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram	Charges to pay. Rs	As	Office Stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
		11		Recd. here at H. M.	

10

will give us opportunity at our delhi meeting of formulating common line of policy

= Chancellor =

C. Secy
Please conts this No
re Cttee common may
No 5 A part of

25 1-28

Wdraft RG 26/1.

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Karim Bux Bros., Printers, Calcutta.—232 (B-27)—9-6-27—60,000 Bks.

The file called for by the Dewan is perhaps.

I am not sure that any reply is called for at this distance of time to this telegram. However, a reply is considered necessary, some such reply as indicated in the draft may be sent.

For instructions.

Dewan Chas RG 26/1/28.

Ch. Sec. 26/1

No reply necessary.

File JRS 26-1-28

RG 27/1/28

BRS

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

16

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. P P 70 of 1927

Serial No.

5

D.o. No 1283/bork. dated 23rd Jan. 1928 from the Comptroller.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
27. JAN. 1928
Reg. No 4654

Furnishes figures re the Contribution made by the people of Travancore to the Govt. of India in the shape of direct taxes and indirect taxation.

Submitted as per orders of the Chief Secretary on the paper under disposal, after acknowledging the receipt

BRR 25.1.28

for perusal. Mr. N.S. Subbaroo has promised to send his note in a few days. It may be awaited.

Dewan Peshkar
Ch-fey

RR 25/1/28

26/1/28

Bas

Mr 27-1-28

Draft requesting the Railway Secretary to arrange for the preparation of notes on items 10, 11 & 12 in the list of subjects is put up for approval.

BRR 1.2.28

1884 RR 2

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JAN. 1928

K.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

17

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 70 of 192?

Serial No.

Extract from notes on Courts.File No.150 of 27 re. file of the Trial of Mr. R.L.Rodda, a European British Subject.

---

xx xx xx xx

This question is certain to be taken up by the Expert Committee, I think and it may not be of much use our asking for an early decision. We may wait until we see the questionnaire which the Committee is likely to send us.

Intd. N.M.
25.1.

xx xx xx xx

I agree. Kindly draft a letter to the Residency asking them to ascertain and let us know on what matters our views are required so that we may be ready with our answers. We would be ~~xx~~ glad to know more definitely what the Committee proposes to do when they visit us.

Intd. M.I.
1.2.28.

Intd. N.M.
1.2.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

D.O. No 137
Enc. one

Yours sincerely
27-1-28

THE PALACE,

MYSORE.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
27. JAN. 1928
Special Memo.
Reg. No. 722 Genl.

January 24th, 1928.

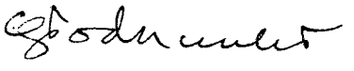
My dear Mirza,

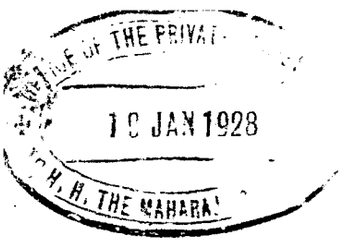
I am desired to forward you herewith a notice received from the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, regarding the Informal Meeting which is to be held to discuss the agenda for the ensuing session.

While I do not suppose that you will have any resolutions to suggest for the agenda, may I venture to urge the desirability of keeping in touch, in whatever way is most practicable, with the proceedings of those who are directing the arrangements. There can be little doubt that the case to be put before the Butler Committee will figure prominently in the discussions. You are practically responsible, as a result of your participation in the discussions of last year, for the appointment of this Committee, and I hope it is not out of place for me to urge the desirability of your using your great influence again, in any way that is possible, to secure the placing before

the Committee of a clear and, if possible, unanimous statement.

Yours sincerely,





NO. 14.

MOTIBAGH PALACE,
PATIALA.
2nd January, 1928.

Your Highness,

The Informal Meetings of the Princes which are held usually prior to the meeting of the Chamber of Princes to discuss the Agenda of the Chamber, and various other matters, proposed by the Princes, or about which the Chancellor may have to make a statement for Your Highness' information, have been fixed from Friday the 17th to Sunday, the 19th February, 1928.

2. I may remind you that it was decided by the Princes at their Informal Meeting in November, 1921, that in future those of the Princes who had any points for inclusion in the Informal Agenda might send them with the Explanatory Memoranda to the Chancellor without any further reference from him, at least 40 days before the date fixed for the meeting of the Chamber of Princes. No reference from Your Highness is required for points for the Informal Agenda; but to ensure livelier interest in matters pertaining to Our Order on the part of its various members, I should be most grateful if you would be so good as to let me have any resolutions and notices of matters for discussion in the Informal Meeting which may occur to you. In this connection I would refer Your Highness to para 3 of my circular letter No. 11 dated the 15th October, 1927.

3. It is needless for me to emphasize the importance of our Informal discussions, inasmuch as they form the basis of the formal deliberations which involve matters of such weighty import to Our Order. I therefore hope very much that Your Highness will seriously concern yourself in the formulation of resolutions and will forward them on to me as early as possible together with any explanatory memoranda, that may be necessary.

Hoping Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health and with kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,
BHUPINDER SINGH,
Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

D. S. PRESS, PATIALA.

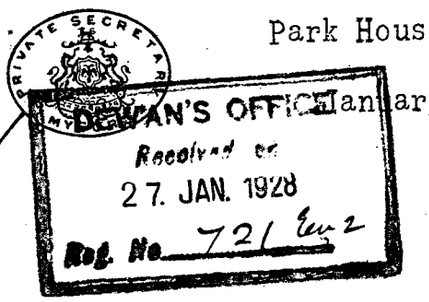
G.R.S. III—

[To be used o nent record.]

For perusal
29
27/1/28

Park House, Mysore,

January 25th, 1928.



Yours sincerely with compliments
29/1

My dear Mirza,

I think it is just possible that the enclosed note of the "Times of India" special correspondent from Delhi regarding the Butler Committee may have escaped your notice, so am forwarding it for your perusal.

I don't know whether to attach any importance to what the special correspondent writes or not, but perhaps you may think it sufficiently serious to deserve some action, more especially with regard to the suggestion that consultations with the Ruler and leading men of Mysore will take place in Delhi rather than on the spot. I think you will agree that it would be a mistake to let the case of Mysore be judged by men whose minds cannot fail to be impressed with the conditions of such States as Rampur, Patiala, Bikanir and Udaipur.

There is no commoner remark made by visitors from the North than that they would never have believed that the conditions in an Indian State could be as they are

Long notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

in Mysore unless they had seen them with their own eyes. These remarks are made in all earnestness, and if we ~~should~~ must have a fair judgment of the case of Mysore vis-a-vis the Government of India arrived at by the Butler Committee, then it is surely essential that the Committee should come and see Mysore for themselves.

I am afraid you run a great risk of being reckoned as on a par with the States to which I have referred above, if you allow them to settle the case of Mysore without coming nearer to it than Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

C. Gordon Hunt

14

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY.

INFORMAL TALKS.

PRELIMINARY TOUR TO TYPICAL STATES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, January 22.

The reports which have appeared in some quarters of a gathering of Ruling Princes in Delhi during the past week or so for the purposes of discussions with the Indian States Inquiry Committee need to be read with a good deal of reserve. To begin with the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes of which some mention has been made has not taken foregathered here. Neither has the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala during the past week been in pursuance of his functions as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, but rather a demonstration of his interest in the Patiala team taking part in the Radha Mohan polo tournament. Informal friendly conversations, however, have taken place between Sir Harcourt Butler, the Chairman, and other members of the Inquiry Committee and some of the Princes, who have been in Delhi. But it may be accepted that lunching together is about the most serious engagement they have kept.

VISIT TO TYPICAL STATES.

Sir Harcourt Butler and his co-adjutors leave Delhi by motor car early to-morrow morning for a two-day visit to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, where they will have an opportunity of making or renewing the acquaintance of a typical State of its class. They will again leave Delhi on Friday next week for a visit to Patiala, where they will see another type of State. Thence they will proceed to Bikaner. This will give them a glimpse of a State in the van of reorganisation in the modern sense of the term. One gathers that His Highness the Maharajah will have some other Ruling Princes as his guests at the same time as the Inquiry Committee is in his capital. The Committee will next proceed to the old world State of Udaipur and from thence they will pay a brief visit to Alwar.

PRELIMINARY TALKS.

One may take it that the conversations which take place at all these capitals on the subject of the official inquiry will resemble those which are held among the Western Powers before they meet for the discussion of some great project under the League of Nations' umbrella at Geneva. The Committee will again be in Delhi before the meeting of the Chamber of Princes in mid February, but even at that stage formal discussions may not take place. What is more likely to happen is that the Chamber will first elect its Standing Committee for the ensuing year and that it and the Inquiry Committee will afterwards settle down to more formal discussions.

The Committee, when this stage has passed, will again go on tour, and they may be expected this time to visit States further from Delhi than those first visited. It seems likely that consultations with the Rulers and leading men of States very far distant—Mysore for instance—will take place in Delhi rather than by the Committee touring to them. The Committee's programme further ahead has not been settled.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

15

Bangalore.

26th January 1928.

D.O. No.2934.

My dear Sir Charles,

I have seen the note you refer to in the "Times of India" regarding the Butler Committee. I was thinking of writing to the Political Secretary and telling him how important it was from Mysore's point of view, as indeed from the point of view of the Butler Committee itself, that they should visit Mysore and investigate the questions, so far as this State is concerned, on the spot. More especially is this important, since Sir Harcourt Butler has only paid one visit to Mysore and that a short and crowded one when he came with the Viceroy (Lord Minto) and that was quite a long time ago when conditions were quite different from what they are now.

I venture to suggest that His Highness may be pleased to write a letter to Sir Harcourt telling him how pleased he was at Sir Harcourt's appointment and how happy he would be if he would pay a visit to Mysore with his Committee before the conclusion of their labours.

Yours sincerely,

Intd. M. I.

"Copy"

D.O. No 138

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
28. JAN. 1928
Reg. No. 727

PRIVATE SECRETARY * MYSORE *

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

January 26th, 1928

My dear Mirza,

In continuation of my letter of yesterday regarding the Butler Committee, I write to say that I mentioned the matter to His Highness the Maharaja this morning and am directed to say that he would be quite willing to send an invitation to Sir Harcourt Butler to come to Mysore if you think that is desirable.

Yours sincerely,

C. S. Srinivasa Iyer

Yes DM
27-1-28

Recd 28/1
RP 1/2/28

THE PALACE,

Mysore, 28th January 1928.

My dear Mirza,

I am directed to forward for such action as you think necessary a letter from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes regarding the establishment of a special office under Colonel Haksar to prepare the general case on behalf of the Princes as a whole for submission to the Butler Committee. I am to ask that I may be kept informed as regards the action taken in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

MOTIBAGH PALACE,
PATIALA.

NO. 16.

18th January, 1928.

Your Highness,

Your Highness will have seen in the Press that the Committee appointed to consider the Political and Economic Relations between Government and the States has already commenced its work under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber it was decided to establish a special office, with Colonel K. N. Haksar as Director, to prepare the general case, on behalf of the Princes as a whole, for submission to the Committee.

2. I am, therefore, writing to ask Your Highness if you will favour me with any points which you may desire to be brought before the Committee in the course of this general statement: and if you would further send any material, such as extracts from your records in support of any particular contention, which you may deem useful.

3. I should be grateful if Your Highness would give orders that any material you may desire to send, and any points you may desire to be incorporated in the general statement, should be despatched as soon as possible to,

The Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor
of the Chamber of Princes,
Patiala.

by whom the material will be placed in the hands of Colonel Haksar.

Trusting Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yours very sincerely,
BHUPINDER SINGH,
Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

B. S. Press, Patiala.

D.O.No.212.C.1.

'Park House',
Mysore, January 29th, 1928.

2 Copies

My dear Mirza,

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter received from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes regarding the setting up of a whole time organisation and a separate fund for the purpose of preparing the case of the Princes before the Butler Committee, and to say that the notes and memoranda promised therein will ~~would~~ be forwarded to you as soon as they are received.

Yours sincerely,

Godfrey

D.O.letter No.92 Ch.dated the 23rd January 1928 from the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes,Patiala to H.H.the Maharaja o: Mysore.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by Their Highnesses on the Standing Committee at an Informal Meeting held at Delhi on December 15th, 1927, I am forwarding under separat registered post notes and memoranda together with other literature on the work done by Haksar-Rushbrook Williams Mission in England in connection with the securing of the expert legal opinion on the Indian States case in the determining of their future relations with the Indian Government for Your Highness' perusal.

As Your Highness will observe from a perusal of these papers it is proposed to set up a whole time organisation and a separate fund for the purpose of preparing our case.

No doubt His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawnagar will approach Your Highness shortly with the details of the cas yet I hope that the literature will interest Your Highness, and you will lend us your support in this very important task of safeguarding the rights of the Indian States.

Hoping Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health and with kind regards.

'Park House',

D.O.No.212/Enc. 1. Mysore, January 29th, 1928.

My dear Mirza,

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter received from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes regarding the setting up of a whole time organisation and a separate fund for the purpose of preparing the case of the Princes before the Butler Committee, and to say that the notes and memoranda promised therein will be forwarded to you as soon as they are received.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- C. Todhunter.

.....

" C o p y "

D.O. letter No.92 Ch. dated the 23rd January 1928 from the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, Patiala to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

.....

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No doubt His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawnagar will approach Your Highness shortly with the details of the case yet I hope that the literature will interest Your Highness, and you will lend us your support in this very important task of safeguarding the rights of the Indian States.

Hoping Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health and with kind regards.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D. O. 3074

Bangalore,

3rd February 1928.

My dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

The Dewan has asked me to tell you that the question of jurisdiction over the lands assigned to the Indian Institute of Science may be included in the list of subjects to be brought up for discussion with the Butler Committee when they arrive here next month. The connected papers may be kindly got ready by that time.

Yours sincerely,

M Srinivasachar

Reply -
many thanks -
The Dewan told me
all this yesterday & I am
alive - RR
3/2

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Do. reply is sent to the private Secretary to the Dewan.

BRR
3/2/28.

D.O.No.215
E.I.

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

February 4th, 1928.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
6 - FEB. 1928
R. & No. 1850

Dear Mr.Ranga Rao,

I enclose another letter about the Chamber of Princes for addition to your file.

Yours sincerely,

C.G. Todhunter

For perusal
Rg
6/2/28

Dewan.

Mr
6.2.28

Motibagh Palace,
Patiala,
30th January, 1928.

Your Highness,

Since issuing my Circular letter No. 15, dated the 10th January, 1928, I find that it is very difficult to obtain accommodation for the officers and clerks of the Chancellor's Office in the vicinity of the New Council Chamber, Delhi. I, therefore, propose, with Your Highness' consent, to revert to the old and convenient practice of having our informal Meetings at 8, Underhill Road. I myself shall be residing in Kothi No. 34 on the Alipore road.

Yours very sincerely.

Bhupinder Singh,
Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

D. O. 344/Engl letter

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DEWAN · MYSORE ·

Bangalore.

21st February 1928.

Dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

I am to enclose you copy of letter No.1774 dated the 20th February 1928 from Major Evans-Gordon to the Dewán about the visit of the India States Enquiry Committee to Mysore.

Yours sincerely,

M Rea an Menandez

For perusal + return.

RR

21/2/28

Ch. Secy with Compts.

Seen by Ch. Sec.

RR

23/2

D.O.No.1774

The Mysore Residency,
Bangalore, 20th February 1928.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE.

Dear Mr. Mirza,

Please refer to your demi-official letter No.3066 dated the 3rd February 1928.

I am desired to say that the main object of the Indian States Committe in coming to Mysore is to make the acquaintance of His Highness the Maharaja and to see for themselves the Mysore State. The procedure adopted by the Committee in their visits to other States has been to hold quite informal and friendly discussions on general topics connected with Indian States with the Prince concerned and his Ministers. These general topics will be found in the terms of reference to the Committee which have already been communicated. The Committee in the course of their tours have not up to the present held formal discussions in the States which they have visited but it is possible that it may become neces-sary to do so after the Committee have met the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at the end of this month. In that case, a list of the main points which will come under discussion at Mysore will be sent in due course. But this cannot be expected until the beginning of March at the earliest. In the meantime it would be useful if the Mysore Government would make arrangements for data to be collected and and prepared about the questions which have been set out in the terms of reference.

The Committee will let us know as soon as arrangements have been finally settled about the exact time and date of their arrival at Mysore. The Committee will try and put in as long a time as possible in the State, but it must be remembered that they are very hard pressed for time and it is unlikely that they will be able to stop in the State for more than three or four days at the most. This will, however, allow ample time for any discussions that may take place. No mention has been made of the Committee staying at Bangalore as well as at Mysore but this suggestion is again being made to the Secretary to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. K. Evans-Gordon

- Copy -

C. No. 252

" Ballabrooie "

Bangalore, 24th February 1928.

My dear Mirza,

Though I have not seen Mr. Ranga Rao yet, I send herewith for your consideration the rough outline of a note on the States' position in the constitution of the future which I would suggest might form the basis of a discussion or a series of discussions with the officials and non-officials whom you propose to put on your list of persons to be interviewed by the Butler Committee.

I would further suggest that this note, as finally settled, should take the form of a small pamphlet which would contain in addition to it:-

(1) A statement of statistics of Mysore

(2) A brief statement of the constitution of Mysore

(3) A comparison of the Imperial taxation paid by Mysore and Madras, respectively

& (4) A series of very brief notes on typical cases such as railway lands, Income-tax on railways and on firms trading both in ~~the~~ British India and in the State, Surplus Revenues of the C & M Station, the Subsidy and Imperial Service Troops.

The whole might be compressed, I think, into a pamphlet of not more than ten pages.

I shall be much obliged if you will let me know whether you approve of my going ahead in consultation with Mr.Ranga Rao on the lines indicated.

I also attach a copy of the tentative programme as settled this morning. I wonder what you would think of adding a few cheery people to the house party at Government House. Lady Margaret Lindsay, the daughter of Lord Crawford and Balcarres, is coming to Mysore at about the same time, and it might perhaps help to make the visit a success to ask her and some cheery couple from Bangalore to be members of the party.

Yours sincerely,

C Todhunter

D. O. No.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore, Dated, 27th February 1928.

My dear Ramachandra Rao,

I am sending you herewith a letter which I found amongst some papers which were given to me by the Dewan last Saturday. I have already sent some of the notes required by Sir Charles Todhunter and am sending the rest within the next two or three days. I am sending this letter to you in connection with the last paragraph of the letter that certain people might be invited to Mysore during the period of Sir Harcourt Butler's visit to the State.

Yours sincerely,

R. Ranga Rao

M.S. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

D.O. 35-28/Ex-H 2 letters

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DIWAN MYSORE

Bangalore.

27th February 1928.

My dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

I am to enclose you copies of telegrams exchanged between the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Committee and Dewan about the Committees' visit to Mysore.

Yours sincerely,

M. Venkatachar

For perusal

RR
27/2

A. Secy.

Seen & retd with thanks

TRM
28/2

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
7 APR. 1928
Reg. No. 1008

" Park House "

Mysore, 6th April, 1928.

CB 3684

My dear Mirza,

In returning herewith the file of evidence taken in Mysore by the Butler Committee may I say that the manner in which it is prepared seems to me to be extraordinarily creditable to the State stenographers. I presume that the evidence will be published and should be glad if I might have a copy sent to me as soon as it is ready.

I spent a long time at the Mansion yesterday and was surprised to find out how much progress had been made, and though that your colour scheme in white, cream and gold was working out extradinarily well. One of your Bikaneer carpets is a real beauty, and they all seem to be nice, though they had apparently not been spread in the right rooms.

I see that you are not receiving visitors for the 14th, but hope you will still be in Bangalore when I arrive on the 10th. In case you should not be, I shall be glad to have your Bombay address. Mine will be c/o C. R. Watkins, Esq., C.I.E., Customs House, Bombay. I see there is to be a meeting on the 18th, but I presume that will be for you only and that I shall not be expected to attend.

Yours sincerely,

F. Johnson

Chief Sec 7/4

Mr 7/4

Mr. Lyon 7/4

Mr. Lyon 7/4

Mr. Lyon

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Copies of Notes on certain subjects recorded in connection with the Indian States Committee are not to be forwarded with the Memorandum

Notes received from the Political Secretary.

Note on Sericulture for the Silk Industry, Legislative Development Department etc.

On enquiry it is understood that Mr. B. S. Raghavendra has sent these papers to the Private Secretary to His Highness.

A draft O.O. is put up for approval requesting that such notes and Memoranda may be returned for incorporation in the Consolidation, when they are no longer required.

Submitted
B.R.S.R.M.
11.4.28
Gimlet Sey

11/4/28
Secretary
11/4

Several papers relating to the Indian States Committee were received from the Confidential Clerk to the Private Secretary to His Highness. Many of the Notes contained the following

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W D 1860—GPB—1,50,000—2-5-21

Submitted

The several papers relating to the Indian States Committee were received from the office of the Private Secretary, in three bundles containing papers arranged, as shown hereunder:--

1. Notes by the secretariat officers, heads of depts. etc.

2. Spare copies, proofs, provisional copies etc. of replies of the Govt. of India to the questionnaire issued by the Committee.

3. Typed notes etc. prepared while getting up the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee. (Superseded)

Item no. 2 is placed in sealed cover in the General Secretary's room; No. 3 above may probably be destroyed. Taking No. 1 above to be included for the compilation of the correspondence on the subject (P.P. File No. 70-27), a draft table of contents is put up herewith. Of those the following numbers may probably be excluded from the compilation:--

15 to 20, 26, 29, 30, 32 to 34.

The notes along with the minutes of evidence and other memoranda are included as appendices (vide list). Orders are also solicited as to whether all the notes and memoranda indicated therein have to be got printed.

Yes (?)

RB 17/5/28

7/6

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
7 JUNE 1928

G.R.S. III—3]

CB 3239

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The following programme is suggested for the Bath Com. during their one day's stay at Bangalore.

Between breakfast & lunch -

Visit 1. Hebbal Farm & Agl. School
Palace
Sandal oil Factory
Victoria Hospital
Vani Vilas Inst

After lunch

Central College
Public offices
[redacted]

Dewan Mad.
Ch. Secy.

RR 19/2

mm 19/2

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GOVT. OF INDIA
2?

RR 19/2

For perusal
RR 19/2

Ch. Secy.

EXTRACT FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT THE STATE BANQUET AT RAJKOT ON 22ND NOVEMBER 1927.

----0----

x x x x x x

Along with all other thoughtful members of your order you are now anxious and deeply concerned about the question of your constitutional position in regard to, and your future relation with, the Government of British India. It is a political puzzle of the utmost difficulty and one to which I do not attempt here and now to give any final answer. I would only say that in my view, the more your administrations approximate to the standard of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it will be to find a just and permanent solution. Your rights, dignities and privileges under your Treaties and Sanads have been frequently re-affirmed, and I am certain that no British Government will fail to maintain them. Nor even apart from them would any change affecting your position be likely to be proposed without the fullest possible considera-tion being given to your views and sentiments.

In my conversations, however, on this general question with many of the Princes, I have become aware of a strong body of opinion in favour of early exploration of some of the more technical ground by which it is surrounded. Whatever may be found to be the ultimate solution of the wider problem of the States viewed in relation to developments in British India, there is, I think, force in the contention of many of the Princes' order that there are meanwhile certain practical questions which may profitably be examined without delay. It has therefore been decided by the Secretary of State to appoint a small expert Committee firstly to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, and usage, sufference and other causes, and secondly, to enquire into

the financial and economic relations between British India and the States; and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The Personnel, I trust, will be announced shortly and it is hoped that the Committee will assemble in India in order to commence its enquiry in the near future. I have little doubt that it will command the confidence of the States and meet with all the assistance it may require at the hands of the members of Your Highness' Order.

" C o p y "

14583

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

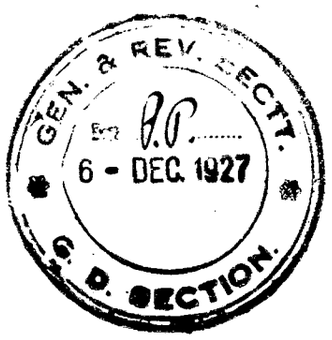
No. 12291 Enc. 1
209-1927

CB 2332
Vol 735

From

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.



PP 70-27-1

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 6th Decr. *192*7

Subject.

~~INDIAN~~ STATES COMMITTEE.

Sir,

I am directed to forward an extract from a speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Rajkot on the 22nd November last. In the course of his speech His Excellency announced the decision of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a small expert Committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

2. I am to add that a further communication will be sent shortly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

EXTRACT FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH
AT THE STATE BANQUET AT RAJKOT ON 22ND NOVEMBER 1927.

---:0:---

* * * * * *

Along with all other thoughtful members of your order you are now anxious and deeply concerned about the question of your constitutional position in regard to, and your future relation with, the Government of British India. It is a political - puzzle of the utmost difficulty and one to which I do not attempt here and now to give any final answer. I would only say that in my view, the more your administrations approximate to the standard of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it will be to find a just and permanent solution. Your rights, dignities and privileges under your Treaties and Sanads have been frequently re-affirmed, and I am certain that no British Government will fail to maintain them. Nor even apart from them would any change affecting your position be likely to be proposed without the fullest possible consideration being given to your views and sentiments.

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The

The Personnel, I trust, will be announced shortly and it is hoped that the Committee will assemble in India in order to commence its enquiry in the near future. I have little doubt that it will command the confidence of the States and meet with all the assistance it may require at the hands of the members of Your Highness' order.

---:0:---

"C O P Y"

REGISTRAR, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

SNR

16252
P&E: No 835

No. 12944
209-1927.

Bangalore, 28th December, 1927.

D 2586
PP 70-27-2

From

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,
SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Subject:- INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No.12291/209-1927, dated the 6th December, 1927, I am directed to inform you that the Indian States Committee, of which, as recently announced, His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Governor of Burma, will be the Chairman, and Colonel the Hon'ble S. C. Peel, D.S.O., and Professor W. S. Holdsworth, K. C., the Members, will commence its work at Delhi on the 16th January. The procedure to be followed by the Committee has been under consideration by the Government of India and has been discussed with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, but final arrangements cannot be settled until the Committee actually assembles. The Committee will, however, during the course of its investigations, doubtless desire to receive the views, written or oral, of such of the Rulers of the States as may wish to state their views either personally or through their Ministers and Principal officials. No indication can be given at this stage of the particular points on which evidence and statements will be required, beyond the general terms of reference which were announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Rajkot on the 22nd of November last. A detailed questionnaire will, if the Committee consider it desirable, be prepared after the assembly of the Committee. In

the meantime, I am to request you to be so good as to say whether the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore wish to state their views before the Committee, and, if so, whether such views will be presented orally or in writing, by the Ruler himself or through the Ministers and principal officials of the State.

2. I am to add that 'INSTACOM' has been registered as the telegraphic address of the Indian States Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Major.
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

~~Immediate.~~

3918-9/PP70-27-3

24/1/28

Dear Mr. Shamanna,
Mr. Subba Rao,

I am desired to request that you will be so good as to examine with reference to the latest available figures, and furnish your views on the following points:--

1. The amount which Mysore annually pays to the Exchequer of British India in the shape of direct levies or indirect taxation.

2. The proportion of the cost of the military defence of India which Mysore may be legitimately expected to meet, with reference to her population and revenues

The details of calculation in each case may be fully shewn. As this information is required for preferring our case to be placed before the Expert Committee, which is shortly meeting at Delhi, I am to request the favour of an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Secretary to Govt.

S. Shamanna Esq Comptr

M. S. Subba Rao Esq, Offg D.A.G.

MRN.

Pol. 799 dated 10-1-1928.

PP 70-27-4

To

The Secretary to the Resident

in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 12944/209-1927 dated the 28th December 1927 communicating the names of the Chairman and the Members of the Indian States Committee and enquiring whether and how His Highness' Government propose to place their views before the Committee, I am directed to state that His Highness' Government will be glad to place their views on certain points before the Committee through one of their principal officers.

I am to add that further details in the matter are awaited.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

General Secretary to Govt.

B.K.M.

~~and that~~ the manner in which this will be done will be intimated in due course.

for the Draft the Writing.

1889 Rg 10/1

D.O. No 628

MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
Mysore.

Dated 12th January 192 8

Dear Sir,

I note below list of books etc borrowed by you from the University Library. They may kindly be returned when you have done with them.

Yours sincerely,
N Narasimha Sastri

* 25.6.26. Minutes of the Evidence Recorded by the Indian Fiscal Commission. Vol.3.

2 Indian Journal of Economics. Vol.3. 1920-1922.

19.12.27. Muir: America the Golden.

Ended
These 2 books are here
Books 1 & 2 rcd on 18-1-28.

R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

Ended
These 2 books will be returned

D. O. No.1283 Books / Ruly sheet.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated 23rd Jany 1928.

D 2922
PP 70-27-3

Dear Mr. Madhava Rao,

Your D.O.letter No.3918/P.P.70-27-3 dated 4th instant.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, appointed to review the Finances of the State, has, in his Note on "The contribution by the people of Mysore to the Government of India", sent with his D.O. of 10th October 1927 to Sir M. Visveswaraya calculated in detail the amounts contributed by Mysore to the Government of India in the shape of direct ~~lines~~ levies and indirect taxation. You will find this note on the last pages of Vol.III (Confidential) of Mr.Datta's Reviews and Reports.

I enclose a statement in which the figures calculated by Mr. Datta are revised with reference to the latest available figures.

The proportionate share of Government of India Military Expenditure which Mysore may be expected to meet will work out to Rs.102.89 lakhs and Rs.87.89 lakhs calculated with reference to population and revenues respectively Vide Statement II attached against which the amount now contributed direct and indirectly by the people of Mysore stands at 124.44 lakhs after taking into account the reduction of the Subsidy from 35 to 24.50 lakhs.

Yours sincerely,

S. Shamanna

To

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to Govt. of Mysore,
Bangalore.

24/1/28

Draft/Ltr/acknowledgement sent up.

BRRR
24.1.28

MSR

STATEMENT - I

Abstract (Details of calculation are furnished in the sheets attached

---

Rough Estimate of the amounts contributed by Mysore to the Government of India -

(In thousands of Rupees)

	As per present calculation.	As estimated by Mr.Datta's Note
I. Direct payment in Cash Subsidy	24,50	35,00
II. Indirect Taxes -		
(a) Gain of Government of India on opium sold to Mysore	-	5
(b) Salt duty ...	11,71	14,27
(c) Customs Duty ...	66,19	20,60
	77,90	34,92
III. Share of Mysore in the following items of Revenue -		
(a) Profits on circulation of Currency Notes ...	6,80	3,00
(b) Profits on the coinage of Silver ...	4,67	4,50
(c) Profits on bronze and nickel coins ...	38	32
(d) Income Tax on surplus profits of M.& S.M.Ry	-	2
(e) Commission on Money Orders	1,49	88
(f) Government of Mysore share of surplus profits on the 56 miles of Railway from Bangalore to Bisanatham	1,40	67
	14,74	9,39
IV. Expenditure incurred by Mysore on behalf of the Government of India -		
(a) Imperial Service Regiment & Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	6,44	7,50
(b) Extra Expenditure incurred on Mysore Assigned Tracts	86	1,00
	7,30	8,50
Total	124,44	87,81

	B.F.	124,44	87,81
I. Share of Mysore of the Total net Expenditure on Military Services of the Government of India on the population basis		102,89	60,42
Excess		21,55	27,39
II. Share of Mysore of the total net expenditure on the Military Services of the Government of India calculated with reference to the Revenues		87,89	(Not calculated by Mr. Datta)
Excess		36,55	

CV

S. Shamanna
24.1.28

	As per present calculation.	As per Mr.Datta's Note
I. Direct payment as subsidy	24,50,000 (As now reduced with effect from 1-4-1928	35,00,000
II. Indirect Taxes		
(a) Gain of Government of India on Opium sold to Mysore (Omitted as the amount is small and detailed information required for calculation is not available)	---	5,000
(b) Salt duty Government of India Finance & Revenue Accounts for 1925-26		
Total salt revenue for 1925-26 excluding Burma 632,96,778 Burma 34,05,450	598,91,328	
Deduct charged 125,06,159 Burma 4,94,476		
120,11,683 Net Revenue	120,11,683	
Net Revenue	478,79,645	~~4,78,79,645~~
(2) Rate per capita taking the whole population of India excluding Native States, and Burma but including Mysore - Amount paid by Mysore	11,71,000	14,27,000
India population 239,651,053 Mysore population 58,59,952		
(c) Customs Duty - Government of India Finance accounts for 1925-26		
Total net receipts excluding Burma	41,18,46,980	
Deduct duty on Exports excluding Burma	4,58,58,621	
	36,59,88,359	
Total charges excluding Burma	70,80,444	
Rate per Capita taking the whole population of India including Native States but excluding Burma	35,89,07,915	
	1,35,60,375	
	34,53,47,540	
Amount paid by Mysore for a population of 58,59,952	66,19,000	20,~~42~~[60],000

Excise duty on Cotton manufactures since abolished. [4]

III. (a) Profits on circulation of Currency Notes -

Total net receipts of the currency Department in 1925-26 as per Government of India Finance & Revenue accounts page 373

Net profits in 1925-26 3,72,77,860

Rate per capita .116 on ~~pa~~ population basis
Mysore population 58,59,952
roughly ... ~~6,79,760~~ 6,80,000 3,00,000
Share of Mysore Rs 6,79,760
India population 31894280 or nearing figure

(b) Profits on the coinage of silver -

~~The amount of silver coins in circulation in Mysore is not available~~

Interest realised on investment of Gold Standard Reserve

Para 23 of the Report of the Controller of Currency for the year 1926-27 ~~£1,9~~ £ 1,947,864 ~~£ 1,947,864~~

Mysore share of this at 1.8 percent (Mr. Datta's figure of proportion) in £ 35,000 in round figures
Equivalent at 1sh 6d ~~of Exchange~~ per rupee 4,67,000 4,50,000

Rate of Exchange taken by Mr.Datta was 1sh 4d or Rs 15/- per £

(c) Profits on the coinage of Bronze and Nickel

The net receipts under the Revenue head 'Mint' for the last 2 years were as follows Finance & Revenue Accounts No.63

(In thousands)

	Receipts	Payments	Net	Other misc. charges such as Pensions etc	~~Total~~ Net Total
1925-26	33,93	16,27	17,66	1,49	16,17
1924-25	41,78	13,92	27,86	1,44	26,42
					42 59

Average receipts for 2 years 1924-25 & 1925-26 21,29 lakhs per annum

Mysore share at 1.8 percent as taken by Mr. Datta ... ~~1,38,000~~ 38,000 32,000

(d) Income Tax on the profits of M. & S.M.Railway (Mysore State Portion) ~~at~~

The tax is now recovered by us under Income Tax ... 2,000

(e) Commission on Money Orders

Government of India Finance and Revenue accounts for 1925-26.

Receipts on account of Money orders and British Postal Orders Rs 119,01,226

Mysore share of the net Revenue at 1.25 percent of the total as taken by Mr. Datta 1,49,000 88,000

(f)

~~III~~. Government of India share of surplus profits on the 56 miles of Railway from Bangalore to Bisanatham

Net Revenue in 1926-27 as per Statement furnished by the Auditor Mysore Railways. on State Railways worked by M.& S.M. Ry Company Rs 13,20,421

The amount taken by Mr.Datta is Rs 67,000 for a net revenue of Rs 6,35,141 in 1915-16

Amount for 1926-27 on the ~~same~~ proportion ~~population~~ adopted by Mr.Datta 1,39,275 or in round figures. 1,40,000 65,000

IV. Expenditure incurred by Mysore on behalf of the Government of India.

(a) Imperial Service Regiment and the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

As per Budget estimates for 1927-28
(The estimated figures are taken as the forces were reorganised in 1926-27)

Mysore Lancers	4,76,400		
Mysore Transport Corps	80,400		
	5,56,800		
Proportionate share of pension charges	87,00		
	6,43,800 roughly (in round figures)	6,44,000	7,50,000

(b) Mysore Assigned Tracts -

Revenue in 1925-26 as per Administration Report Page 20	17,22,081		
Expenditure	13,94,784		
Mysore State Revenues under—Principal heads of Revenue (excluding Forest) Civil Administration, Protection Moral & Material Development 1926-27	Rs 225,36,529		
Expenditure under Direct Demands on Revenue (excluding Forest), Civil Administration, Protection Moral & Material Development & Local Self Government	178,54,585		
Percentage of Expenditure	76		
Expenditure of the Assigned Tract would be Rs 13,08,781 calulated at this percentage			
Excess Expenditure		Rs 86,000	1,00,000

STATEMENT II

Government of India Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1925-26

Total Expenditure on Military Services ...	60,39,37,045	
Deduct Receipts	4,39,51,391	
	55,99,85,654	
(1) Share of Mysore on the population basis ...		102,89,000
Total Population of India	318,942,480	
Population of Mysore	5,859,952	
(2) Share of Mysore with reference to Revenues		87,89,000
Total revenues of India	220,68,50,622	
" " of Mysore as per accounts for 1925-26	3,46,36,960	

S. Thamanne

24.1.28

Statement showing the revenues and expenditure of the Mysore State classified as Central and Provincial according to the rules in British India.

(Figures taken are as per Budget Estimates for 1927-28 . In Thousands omitting 000)

Revenue			Expenditure.		
Grand total revenue		3.40.10	Grand total expenditure		3.44.93 (a)
Provincial Portion	2.70.17		Provincial portion	2.31.34	
Central portion	69.93		Central portion	1.13.59	
Details for central portion of revenue:-			Details for Central portion of expenditure:-		
Income-tax	15.02		Interest and sinking Fund on Debt	54.23	
Interest	6.00		Palace	13.05 (b)	
Unclaimed and lapsed deposits	91		Audit	2.89	
A r m y	54		Geology Meteorological and Archeological Departments	91	
Railways	20.00		Army & Defence	42.28 (a)	
Electrical Works	26.61		Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	23	
Industrial & other works	85			1.13.59	
	69.93		Grand total Deficit		— 4.83
			Provincial portion Surplus	38.83	
			Central portion Deficit	-43.66	

(a) Excluding 10½ lakhs on account of reduction in Subsidy.

(b) Out of the total amount of 26.10 lakhs, half is taken as Central

The above statement shows that while the entire Provincial revenue is available for Provincial expenditure in British Indian Provinces, contribution from Provincial Governments to Central Government having been abolished, in Mysore 38.83 lakhs out of the Revenue which

which can be classified as Provincial is taken away for expenditure classified as Central, even after taking into account the reduction of Rs.10½ lakhs of subsidy from 1928-29. To this extent, the Mysore Government is worse off than the Indian Provincial Governments in regard to Provincial resources available for Provincial expenditure.

From

The Dewan.

To

The Private Secretary to
His Highness the Maharaja.

Delhi

You will be glad to hear that the Indian States Enquiry Committee propose to visit Mysore ~~on~~ about 19th March. In anticipation of His Highness' gracious permission, I have extended a cordial welcome to the Committee

yrs

Dewan.

Transmitted to "A" station

BM
31.1.28

ALLEGED DISRESPECT FOR LEGAL PROFESSION

Sir C. Todhunter Refutes Charges Levelled Against Him

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.

Reiterating his assurances of respect to the learned profession of law, "to which many of the greatest men in India belong", Sir Charles Todhunter, Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, refutes as baseless the Mysore Bar Association's recent charge of his having made uncalled for and undignified remarks against the legal profession while addressing the Hassan District Conference recently. In a statement to the press, he quotes passages from his original address and expresses the hope that the members of this noble profession would not base their views on highly coloured distortions or act on hearsay which is not evidence, and pass judgment without framing charge. —Associated Press.

Pn 6287

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
3 FEB. 1928
Rec. No. 756

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE

Members Arrive at Patiala And Attend Basant Darbar

VISIT TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

PATIALA, Jan. 28.

Sir Harcourt Butler, President, and Messrs. Sidney Peel and Holdsworth, Members of the Indian States Reforms Enquiry Committee, arrived at Patiala yesterday, and attended the Basant Durbar, presided over by the Maharaj of Patiala. Several other ruling princes, including the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, and the ruler of Bhopal were also present. The elephant procession arranged for the evening had to be postponed on account of rain. Sir Harcourt and his colleagues were busy visiting the local institutions this morning. Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., has also arrived here.—Associated Press.

CHIEF SECRETARY,
4 FEB. 1928

Comptes rendus au Cercle
sur les relations spirituelles
dans une Loge
d'Amis (original sent
to Sir Charles
on 9.4.28)

Copy letter to
Comptes rendus

Dear Sir,

I am desired to state that fairly exhaustive notes are required to be prepared on several political questions involving financial and economic relations between British India and Indian States, in connection with the Enquiry by the Indian States Committee. The questions suggested belpw indicate, in general, the nature of such subjects dealt with in your Secretaria[illegible].

1. Railway extensions and resumption of the Bangalore-Harihar Section in relation to the problem of state-ownership of railways.
2. Freight rates on coal required by Mysore Railways.
3. Acqusition of lands for railway purposes.

I am ~~also~~ desired to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the preparation of suggestive notes on ~~all~~ those such questions and ~~xxxx~~ send them ~~on~~ to me ~~xxxxxxx~~ as early as practicable. This matter may kindly be treated as urgent and confidential.

Yours sincerely,

Khan Bahadur
A.A.Khan, Esq.

PSRSR.
11/1/28

Subjects to be added to the list of

subjects for consideration by

the Indian States Committee.

---

1. Trial of European British Subjects in the State.

   (Vide Dewan's Minute and Chief Secretary's Note on Courts File No.150 of 27).

2. Retrocession of jurisidction in the lands given to Tata's Institute. (minutes by Chief Secretary on 31/1/28)

No 4365/PP 70-27-5

Signed Sir R. Rangachari.

2nd February 1928

Dear Sir,

I am desired to state that fairly exhaustive notes are to be prepared on several political questions involving financial and economic relations between British India and Indian States, in connection with the Enquiry by the Indian States Committee. The questions suggested below indicate, in general, the nature of such subjects dealt with in your Secretariat.

1. Railway extensions and resumption of the Bangalore-Harihar Section in relation to the problem of state-ownership of railways.

2. Freight rates on coal required by Mysore Railways.

3. Acquisition of lands for railway purposes.

I am desired to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the preparation of suggestive notes on these questions and send them to me as early as practicable. This matter may kindly be treated as urgent and confidential.

Yours sincerely,

RG
2/2

To

KHAN BAHADUR A. A. KHAN ESQ.,
Agent and Secretary to Government,
Mysore Railways, Mysore.

Senas: recibido
70.27= 617 separadamente

ISSUED.

4328/P.P D 3/4/28

My Dear Mr. Ramachandra Rao,

Many thanks for your D. O. No. 3074 of even date. The Dewan has told me to include the question of jurisdiction over the lands assigned to the Indian Institute of Science in the list of subjects to be brought up for discussion with the Butler Committee. ~~I am to state that I have begun working at it.~~ I am attending to the matter.

Yours sincerely,

To

M. S. Ramachandra Rao Esq.,B.A.,

Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

4499 Rem.
P.P

Dy 13/2/28

My dear Subba Rao,

As desired by you, I am sending a copy of Mr. S. Shamanna's note on the payments made by Mysore to British Indian Exchequer. I am sorry for this delay, having forgotten all about it.

Yours sincerely,

P.R

13/2/28.

To

N. S. SUBBA RAO ESQ., M.A., Bar-at-Law.,
Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

ALL-INDIA STATES' SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

Secretary:
K. T. MATTHEW, B.A., B.L.,
(Member Legislative Council.)

Mada Church Street,
Royapuram, Madras,

13th ~~February,~~ 1928.

CB-3265

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.
Date of Receipt.....
Petn. Regr. No. 2484

General Secy's Compliments

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the proceedings of the All-India States Subjects Conference - 1927, containing the resolutions passed at the Conference, to which I specially draw your attention and request you to give effect to those which ~~xxx~~ refer to your State.

Yours truly,
K. T. Matthew
Secretary.

Subd.
~~May this be placed in the file of Indian States Committee~~
Draft acknowledging receipt is submitted.
22.2.28

All-India States' Subjects' Conference

1927.

President.

S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, M.L.A.

MADRAS

PRINTED AT THE INDIA PRINTING WORKS.

1928.

All India States' Subjects' Conference 1927

(Gokhale Hall, Madras.)

Monday, 26th December—1st Day.

The All India States' Subjects' Conference commenced its session at 9 A.M. on Monday 26th December, 1927 in the Gokhale Hall, Madras. Besides a large number of delegates from Sandur, Pudukottah, Cochin, Travancore, Hyderabad, Baroda, Indore, Bikaneer, Gujerat, Deccan, Ujjayin, Kathiawar, Rajaputana, Nabha, there were delegates present from almost all the important States in India. The total delegates numbered 248, and of these some were ladies. There was a very large number of visitors and many of them were subjects of Indian States. Prominent among those on the dais were Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, President of the States' People's Conference held at Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadoss Pantulu, Mr. N.S. Aney M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao, Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetty, M. L. C. (Madras), and Sir. K. V. Reddi.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect was received with music at the gate and the conference began at 9.10 A.M.

WELCOME ADDRESS

BY

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C.

(*Chairman, Reception Committee*).

Brother Delegates, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is the first session of the All-India States' Subjects' Conference held at Madras. As Chairman of the

Reception Committee, I have very great pleasure in offering you all a hearty welcome to this Conference. While, during this week, the greatest brains and hearts of India will be engaged on national problems of the highest importance, I make no apologies for inviting you all to share in the deliberations of this Conference, which I consider no less important than any other, except of course the Indian National Congress. I think the time has arrived when the Indian National Congress must include within its scope the affairs of the Indian States as well. There were historical reasons why the Congress did not deal with such affairs; but with the march of events in British India and in Indian States, it has become imperative for their mutual advancement and for the rapid realisation of Swaraj by India that the greatest national assembly of India should deal with both the subjects.

There may be a fear on the part of some Indian Princes or their friends that such inclusion of the affairs of Indian States in its scope by the Congress may adversely affect their position or their status, but I venture to emphatically state that the Indian States, have nothing to fear from the Indian National Congress, and that the Indian Princes will find the leaders of India at least as friendly to them as the Government of India. Moreover, you canot build China walls between Indian States and British India. Swaraj for British India is bound to come and the new awakening in British India cannot but affect deeply the people of the Indian States.

But, until the Indian National Congress thus widens its scope, it is the duty of the subjects of Indian States to meet and take counsel together, to chalk out a programme of political work for themselves, by following which we shall be able to achieve Swaraj for the Indian States, as also help ourselves to play our part as partners of a free federated India.

Lord Birkenhead and his friends naturally have no use for our views on this matter, and in the wake of the

Simon Commission, have appointed a Commission for Indian States, which of course cannot and does not command our confidence. I trust that, as a result of the deliberations of this Conference, we shall be able to put before the Indian National Congress and before the world our demands for our future.

The Indian States cover roughly an area of 686,000 square miles and contain a population of 62,500,000. Their total revenues are estimated at about 15 millions sterling. Counting them all, there are nearly 700 of them. These facts by themselves give them an importance which British India cannot ignore. They also form part of India as such, for according to the Interpretation Act of 1889, " the expression 'India' shall mean British India, together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor of India ".

When any scheme of federation for India is discussed, there are not wanting critics who say that we must provide for the 'sovereignty' of the Indian States, being unaffected. Especially our enemies, who are anxious to set the Indian States as against British India, betray an amount of concern for the future of the Indian States which is very unconvincing. Lovat Fraser in his book " India under Curzon and After " says : " I do not foresee the day when the great Maharajas will sit supine within their places, while the fate of India passes into the hands of lawyers and school-masters, even though the new legislators have a Viceroy and a phalanx of British officials at their back, nor do I discern the time when they will relinquish their ancient powers and prerogatives and entrust their fortunes to representative assemblies on the western model, permitting themselves to sink to the level of superior Zamindars." Ignorant people may be deceived by such specious arguments, but when we know what exactly the position of these States is, the futility of such arguments will become plain as a pikestaff. Sir

William Hunter in his "Indian Empire" says: "The English Government has respected the position of the Native Chiefs and more than one-third of the country still remains in the hands of the hereditary rulers. That Government, as Suzerain in India, does not allow its feudatories to make war upon one another or to have any relations with foreign States. It interferes when any Chief misgoverns his people, rebukes, and if needful, removes the oppressor, protects the weak and firmly imposes peace upon all." Professor Westlake in his book on "Public International Law" says: "They (the Indian Princes) have no official intercourse either with one another, or with any power outside the Empire. They cannot even send representatives to Calcutta (now Delhi) but must communicate with the British Government through the British representatives at their Courts. When it is necessary to establish a case of extradition or of any other dealings between two of them, each has to make an agreement with the British Government to that effect, or according to the practice now preferred, the British Government frames rules to which both the Native Princes are invited to consent, and for the execution of these rules each of them pledges himself to comply with the demands of the other when intimated through the Resident at his Court. They cannot unite in any representation to the Government ofIndia when having identical interests on any question, but each must approach it separately. Not only can they not receive for themselves even the commercial agents from foreign states, but may have no direct communication with Consuls or commercial agents accredited by foreign States to the Government of India. They are precluded from receiving foreign decorations or even academic distinctions, except through the British Government and from conferring any honours or privileges on any person but their own subjects. They cannot employ Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government."

Thus, it is clear that these Indian States have no real ' sovereignty ', and that therefore all ideas of their being deprived of their 'sovereignty' consequent on Swaraj for India are thoroughly unsound. If Indian States can reconcile their dignity with this subordinate position to a foreign Government wholly irresponsible to the people of British India, and maintained solely by the British bayonets, I have no doubt in my mind that they will very much more easily reconcile themselves to their position as partners in a free and self-governing India. Indeed, so far as Indian Princes have spoken on this matter, they have expressed themselves definitely in favour of Swaraj for India. I have no doubt that the leaders of India will reciprocate that compliment, and will find for the Indian princes an honoured place in Swaraj India.

But to-day there is no doubt whatever that in these Indian States personal rule is the one dominant fact. The Imperial Gazetteer states : " There are States in almost every stage of development, tribal, feudal and constitutional, but the common features of all of them, even of those which are most advanced, are the personal rule of the chief and his control over legislation and the administration of justice". This may have its advantages, but undoubtedly it has its disadvantages. As Sir Henry Laurence said many years ago, " if ever there was a device for ensuring mal-administration, it was that of an Indian ruler backed up by British bayonets and directed by a British Resident". Again, Sir. John Strachey says: "There are not many positions in which a man has larger powers for good, than that of the enlightened ruler of a Native State. He is protected by the British Government from all anxiety outside his own territory. He requires no armed force except for the maintenance of order among his own people. He has at his disposal in many cases very considerable resources. His State shares as a rule, without any charges being imposed on it, the benefits derived from the railways and other public works constructed by our Government. He has no difficulties such

as those which beset on all sides our own administration. Wise and upright chiefs followed by worthy successors might bring their States into a condition of almost utopian prosperity, but if the opportunities are great, so have the temptations which lead to failure and dishonour, and unrestricted personal power is inevitably doomed in India to the same ultimate fate which has attended it elsewhere."

Another feature and consequence of this rule is stated by Lovat Fraser: "While some Princes never leave India and others rarely cross the borders of their States, a few are in the habit of departing on long foreign tours at frequent intervals. Occasionally, these tours are made the occasion for reckless extravagance in expenditure, and in such cases the ultimate sufferers are the rulers' own subjects who have to pay".

I should like to give an example from my own personal knowledge of the evils of this personal rule. I come from the State of Pudukotah in this province, whose ruler has been more or less continuouslv absent from his State for nearly twenty years, who therefore does not know his subjects, and whom his subjects do not know. Some years ago, he 'abdicated' his powers and appointed his own brother as Regent. As a solatium for this 'abdication,' a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs, one half of the accumulated surplus of this poor State, whose annual revenue does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs, was given to him as a gift. To-day, although he does not devote a second of his time to the affairs of the State, he is in receipt of his usual civil list.

The question then is, what are the reforms which we immediately need in the Indian States ? To put it in one pharse, the most immediate need is to substitute the rule of law for personal rule in all the Indian States.

1. A clear distinction must be drawn and permanently maintained between the private fortune of the Chief and the public revenues of the State. A civil list of fixed amount must be assigned to the Chief, and the rest of the

revenues must remain available for public purposes only through appropriation by constituted authorities.

2. There must be permanent security for the observance of established laws, rights and usages, and the laws must only be altered by suitable legislative machinery.

3. Provision must be made for the judiciary, independent of the civil and criminal courts, and justice must be dispensed by regularly constituted tribunals.

4. The assessment and collection of the revenues must be made under fixed rules ; all rights in the land must be defined and maintained, and no fresh taxation imposed except in accordance with law.

5. The ruler must take no personal part in the Executive Government of the State which must be entrusted to a Minister or Ministers appointed by him but responsible to an elected Legislature.

6. Personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of religious worship must be guaranteed to the subjects of the Indian States.

If these reforms are carried out, the Indian Princes have nothing to fear from them. It is true that they will no longer be able to satisfy their freaks or indulge their passions or prejudices. But subject to and within those limitations, they can play a useful and dignified part in guiding the destinies of their States, even as the King of Great Britain is playing in the affairs of Great Britain. Provided these princes have ability, character and a high sense of duty, they will have far more scope for the display of those characteristics under the scheme above out lined than in their present position.

Indeed the best of their friends never looked forward to their present state being perpetuated. Lord Curzon, no unfriend of the Indian Princes, said once: " I therefore think and I lose no opportunity of impressing on the Indian Chiefs that a very clear and positive duty devolves upon them. It is not limited to the perpetuation of their dynasties or the maintenance of their Raj. They must

not rest content with keeping things going in their time. Their duty is one not of passive acceptanae of an established place in the Imperial system, but of active and vigorous co-operation in the discharge of its onerous responsibilities. When things go wrong in British India, the light of public criticism beats fiercely upon the offending person or system. Natives States have no right to claim any immunity from the same process".

I thereiore invite the Indian Princes to themselves inaugurate thcse democratic reforms in their States. I want them to remember that to-day they have no moral right to exist, unless their rule is broad-based on the will of their people. They do not have the justification of the ancient or mediaeval Indian States who fought for their existence and survived because they were fit to survive. To-day the naked truth is that these Indian States are kept up, as I have pointed out already, by the British bayonets. It is a position undignified at once to the Ruler and to his subjects. The time for Indian States to fight among themselves or with the British Government is gone. Therefore, the only dignified course for them is to prove that they have a moral right to exist by bringing themselves into line with the modern States whose one purpose is to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number, not according to the notions of their rulers, but according to the notions of the peoples themselves.

Equally important is the question of the future of Indian States in free and self-governing India. So far as the British Government is concerned, I am convinced that they would like to keep the Indian States more or less in their present state as a bulwark of British Rule. Lovat Fraser frankly says : " The interests of the sovereign power and of the Princes and Chiefs grow more nearly indentical as the years pass ; both are concerned to preserve the existing system because both realise that failure to resist the enemies of order and good Government might plunge them into common ruin. There are

very few Native States as at present constituted which could be expected to survive the disappearance of British Rule. On the other hand, the generous loyalty of the Princes and Chiefs to the British Crown is a solid factor which helps materially to preserve stability at a time when such assurances are of the utmost value". Reading between the lines, it is clear that our rulers would like the Indian rulers to range themselves on their side against Swaraj for India. In the words of Lord Canning: "These patches of Native Governments serve as a breakwater to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave".

But nobody can resist the onward march of time, and I have no doubt in my mind that the Indian States must and will more and more range themselves on the side of those who are fighting for Swaraj for India rather than against them. The problem however remains: What shall be the exact position of the Indian States in free India? A very large number of them which are too small to continue their existence must, in their own interests, get absorbed in the neighbouring provinces; but I would leave it entirely to their own will and pleasure. If they desire to continue their separate existence as political entities, room must be found for them in the Swaraj scheme of Government for India. As for the bigger States, they must form part of a federal India. As Lord Oliver says in his fore-word to Mr. Panikker's book on "Indian States and the Government of India": "In any modification of Indian Government in the direction of the establishment of Dominion Status, it is obvious that a double process of centralization and decentralization must be provided for. In regard to all those services which is may be agreed can be best commonly dealt with on behalf of the whole peninsula, the most important of which is obviously the question of defence in regard to which a national organization has already been very carefully elaborated and among which railway, postal service and customs are other obvious instances, it is only conceivable

that the rights of sovereignty now exercised by the British Government will be transferred to the National Government under the machinery of a federal constitution ; that is to say the right to deal with those particular matters will be specifically assigned by the state to an Executive responsible to a National parliament to which the Native States will have their fair representation in proportion to their importance and population side by side with the present Provinces of British India. And correspondingly, all other services except those which are thus delegated to the Federal Government must in the British Provinces be devolved to the provincial Legislatures." I would add all other services except those who are thus delegated by the Indian Native States to the Federal Government must in the case of the Indian States be devolved on the Legislatures of those Indian States.

There have been attempts made in the past to constitute some kind of common assembly for the Princes of India, but its functions are admittedly limited. The message of the King Emperor on the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, says *inter alia*: "My Viceroy will take its counsel freely in matters relating to the territories of Indian States generally and in matters that affect these territories jointly with British India or with the rest of my Empire. It will have no concern with the internal affairs of Indian States or their rulers or with the relations of individual States to my Government, while the existing rights of the States and their freedom of action will be in no way prejudiced or impaired." Such a truncated body can really do no good either to the Indian States or to British India. That the Chamber does not commend itself to the most important rulers of India is clear from the fact that several of them have given that Chamber the cold shoulder. It can at best be only a stop-gap arrangement. I do not propose in the course of this address to lay down the lines of the constitution in which a proper and dignified place will be found for the Indian States along with the British

Provinces. I recommend that this Conference do appoint a Committee for drafting such a constitution, in consultation with similar committees which may be appointed by the Congress and other bodies, which may be published along with the Swaraj constitution for India, which is bound to be adopted in the course of next year by the Indian National Congress.

There is one problem, however, relating to succession to these Indian States on which I should like to say a few words before I conclude my address. "The succession to a Native State is invalid" wrote the Government of India in 1884 "until it receives in some form the sanction of the British authorities." Almost the same terms were used by the Secretary of State in 1891. "Every succession must be recognised by the British Government, and no succession is valid until recognition has been given." Again, the right of adoption of an heir by Hindu Rajas with the sanction of the Crown was recognised, special Sanads being issued by Lord Canning. The preservation of any Hindu ruling house can no longer be regarded as dependent on the accident of the continuance of the direct male line. On the failure of natural heirs, any succession that is valid under Hindu law, must be recognised. A similar guarantee was given to Muhammadan States. Succession valid by Muhammadan law is recognised. I refer to this question because I am very deeply interested in the question of succession to the Pudukottah State. It also raises a broad question of principle which may equally affect other States, if similar circumstances arise. The son of the Raja of Pudukottah by his Australian wife is not a Hindu, nor is he a *Dasiputra* as defined in the Mithakshara. He cannot therefore succeed to the State. If such succession be recognised by the British Government, it will soon be possible for the thrones of several Indian States being occupied by people who are neither Hindus nor Mussalmans, whatever else they may be or they may not be. The people of Pudukottah do not want this illegal and

un-Hindu succession to that pre-eminently Hindu State. Repression in Pudukotah is making it impossible for the people's voice to be heard. But I should like to say from my place here to the authorities of Pudukottah as well as to the Government of India, that they dare not trample upon the deep religious sentiments and susceptibilities of the people of Pudukottah.

Whether our enemies like it or not, India is bound to have Swaraj very soon. I want that our rulers and ourselves should play our rightful and legitimate part in the struggle for and the achievement of Swaraj for India, so that our place in a Swaraj India may be secure. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar is declared : "My goal is the United States of India where every province, every State working out its own destiny in accordance with its own environment, its tradition, history and religion, will combine together for higher and imperial purposes, each subscribing its little quota of knowledge and experience in a labour of love freely given for a noble and higher cause." My dream of the political future of India is that we shall have a strong central Government at Delhi, entirely responsible to a wholly elected Parliament in which Indian States will be adequately represented, so far as the administration of common affairs is concerned, with provinces rearranged as far as possible on a linguistic basis, and Indian States, or small federations of smaller Indian States enjoying internal autonomy, and vying, one with the other, in serving the common interests of the Motherland.

I now invite you to proceed with the deliberations of the Conference under the distinguished presidentship of my friend and leader Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar, a tried servant of the Motherland, one, who by his distinguished services to India, by his great political sagacity, and his eminence as a constitutional lawyer, is exceptionally fitted to guide those deliberations. I pray that God may crown our labours with success.

VANDE MATARAM.

Pandit Taranath Rao seconded by Mr. Manilal Kotari proposed Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect to the Chair. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Srimathi Kamalabai Saheb Kibe, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Mr. B. S. Pathik and a few others also spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was then garlanded and installed in the Chair. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, President of the Bombay Conference was also garlanded.

The Presidential Address

BY

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar rising amidst cheers said as follows:—

The subject of this Conference was one which has been familiar to him for many years and in connection with the Indian Constitution and Swaraj movement, he had the privilege of becoming acquainted with some of the speakers who are fighting for the emancipation of the so-called subjects of the Indian States. He had also the advantage of having thought about it in connection with the Swaraj Constitution of India. They had a very thoughtful and elaborate speech read by Mr. Satyamurti who knows the subject very much more from close contact. He was surprised when it became known that a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Pudukottah State (Shame). He is not one of their arm-chair politicians with whom Government does not concern itself. He has spoken with the dynamic force characteristic of him. He has in his address stated the points upon which attention should be concentrated. Therefore to that extent the task which has been left to him to speak about this subject has been made easier. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, with all his years of practice and experience has also recently dealt with the subject.

He only lived for two things. That is for independence of India, for complete national independence and complete national solidarity. These are the two things that make it possible for him to stand. In the course of his Presidential address at Gauhati he had pointed out how this matter must be dealt with. He studied this subject and this has enabled him to see that there is no difference between people of Indian States and people of British India. He did not like the word "subjects" of Indian States nor the word "subjects" of British States. They are citizens of a free kingdom. (Hear, hear). They must get rid of these words and he asked them to do so. That general observation has struck him.

British Indians and the States.

The people of British India should cease to be indifferent to the people of the Indian States. The affairs of the people of the Indian States had been most astonishingly and painfully neglected. They must break that indifference. If the people of British India did not interest themselves in the affairs of the Indian States, then they were not fit for Swaraj. The States in North India were in a far worse condition than the States in South India. There was a feeling in British India that people in Indian States were comparatively less burdened with taxation and that they had greater access to the authorities because there were no racial barriers. That notion must altogether be given up. They had to-day no Press in some of these Indian States or if there was a good and independent Press there, it did not reach British India. They were still in the A. B. C. of their agitation on this question. There should be an inter-change of courtesies between British Indian people and the people of Indian States. He would suggest that frequent conferences like this must be held alternately in British India and in Indian States. He protested against travesties of religion and misquotation of things in attributing divinity to Indian Rulers. In the Manu-Smriti, it was said that bad rulers had been dethroned. The ancient idea of Dharma was

actually lived up to and that satisfied the aspirations of the people then. But to-day after contact with western civilizations it was grotesque to hark back to the ideal of religious or self-controlled king who would keep dharma above his head. It was impossible for them any longer to recapture that Aryan type of sovereignty. This idea of a self-controlled king was no longer realised in practice. He considered that the time had come for the people of Indian States to have a clear programme and they must take a lesson from British India. They must make up their minds to ask for Responsible Government in a technical sense. There could not be any such thing as Responsible Government in a real or technical sense, unless they had first a fully elected Parliament. In the second place they must have full powers of legislation. In the third place the Executive must be responsible to that Parliament and if the Executive did not command the confidence of the majority in Parliament, the Executive must resign their offices. From the very beginning they must have what was known as full representative institutions which were the basis of a system of responsible government. It did not matter whether the propertied classes or the peasant classes first got rights. The idea of a conflict of interests among the people of the States should be avoided in the settlement of the franchise. The dream of a perfect electorate was still a dream even in the West. They must also discard the demon of communal strife in Indian States and they should never have any special electorates. Nomination corrupted the Government, the recipient and the neighbour. He was not a patriotic, honourable and trustworthy man who wanted to be a nominated man. They should insist upon the power of the purse. From the beginning they must agitate only for full responsible government. Let the objective be clear enough, and let them never work for anything less than what they were entitled to. He would ask them not to pursue a merely pusillanimous policy. If they should win freedom, they must be prepared to

sacrifice and it was not possible to win freedom without some measure of suffering.

Status of Ruler.

They must make up their minds to recognise the status of the rulers to this extent, namely, they being Indians he would allow them the position of hereditary Governors and administrators of their States, if they agreed to it. He did not think that the subjects would lose anything by reconciling themselves to that position. It was safe to allow Indian States to be federated among themselves. He wanted them to be federated with the Indian provinces. They must have a universal citizenship for the whole of India. For the present, it might seem difficult, but he foresaw a time when the citizen of an Indian State must be a citizen of India. He was against flinging mud against officials either in British India or in Indian States. Indian officials had a hard time, and the people must win their sympathy and good-will and not antagonise them. It was a question of temperament and character. Let there be no difference therefore between an official and a non-official. There were good officials and bad officials. Trust, sympathy, and good will of official classes were absolutely necessary. In British India the biggest office was in the hands of the bureaucracy but that was not so in the Indian States. There must be an association of good men against an association of bad men. Many rulers of Indian States had come to grief because they trusted untrustworthy favourites and allowed themselves to be misinformed and misadvised. Public opinion in Indian States should be so assert itself, that it should be made impossible for a ruler to employ bad men in his service. They should boycott evil wherever it was. Discriminating social boycott was the most effective weapon to bring about a strong public opinion.

Let them beware of the numerous pits into which patriots of this country had fallen. If they had to set themselves to the task of emancipating their country, they must remember three things. It was a thankless task

when they took up the work of emancipating their country. Their indispensability consisted in their being continuous servants and constant public workers. If they got disappointed they should take up their failures merrily and cheerfully and go on without feeling disappointed. Let them be stern in their fight but let them not indulge in private grievances. Let them also not pursue moderate methods. Mania for titles should disappear. The methods of liberating British India and the Indian States were identical. If they should succeed they should have faith in themselves and in the cause which they had at heart. His conviction had been strained through adversity with the result that his conviction was now stronger than it ever was before. Methods might change, plans might change, but their faith should stand for ever.

In conclusion he warned the subjects of Indian States not to introduce religion into politics, but to strive and struggle with faith in their cause and in themselves and if they made up their minds to succeed, they would succeed.

Tuesday, 27th December—2nd Day.

The Conference resumed its sitting at 8-30 A.M. on Tuesday, 27th December in the Gokhale Hall. In the absence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. S. Satyamurthi presided and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolutions.

(1) This Conference hereby declares that Swaraj or full Responsible Government is the goal to be attained in all Indian States and exhorts the people of the States to strenuously work for the same by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Proposed by—*Mr. A. B. Salem.*

Seconded by—*Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.*

(2) " This Conference strongly recommends to the people of the States the sarting and organising of strong popular bodies for the purpose of securing and conserving the rights of people and trusts that rulers thereof would sympathise with and help such movements."

Proposed by—*Mr. K. T. Matthew.*

Seconded by—*Mr. K. T, Rashyam Iyengar.*

(3) " This Conference is of opinion that the future constitution of India should be on a genuine federal basis on the lines of Canada or Australia with a central Government having common responsibilities though in varying degrees for both British provinces and Native States."

From the Chair.

(4) " This Conference hereby appoints a Committee consisting of the following members to confer with similar Committees to be appointed by the National Congress and other political bodies for the purpose of framing a Swaraj Constitution for India with a view to secure for the States their proper place in a full and Self-Governing India."

(1) Mr. S. Satyamurti.
(2) „ Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.
(3) „ V. Atchuta Menon.
(4) „ V. R. Naick.
(5) „ D. V. Gokhale.
(6) „ S. Viswanatha Iyer.
(7) „ B. S. Pathik.
(8) „ Manilal Kotari.
(9) „ Raghavendra Rao Sarma.
(10) „ S. T. Dravid.
(11) „ Pustaki.
(12) „ G. R. Abhyankar.
(13) „ K. T. Bashyam Iyengar.
(14) „ A. B. Salem.
(15) „ K. T. Matthew (*Secretary*).

Proposed by—*Mr. V. Atchutha Menon.*

Seconded by—*Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar.*

5. "This Conference enters its emphatic protest against the appointment of the Expert Committee to inquire into and determine upon the future relationship of Indian States with the Government of India since the labours of such a Committee are admittedly confined to the determination of the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the princes and since they do not cover the question of rights and privileges of the people of the States."

Proposed by—*Mr. A. B. Salem.*

Seconded by—*Mr. J. Bhima Rao.*

6. "This Conference recommends to the Indian National Congress that it should widen its scope of activities so as to include the internal affairs of Indian States by making suitable amendments in the Congress Constitution and to provide for adequate representation of the States on the Congress organisation."

Proposed by—*Dr. A. R. Menon.*

Seconded by—*Mr. K. Kumar.*

7. This Conference is of opinion that the following reforms should be immediately introduced into the States:

(1) A clear distinction must be made between the private fortune of the Chief and the public revenues of the State and a civil list of fixed amount be assigned to the Chief and the rest of the revenues be subjected to the vote of the Legislature.

(2) There must be permanent security for the obser vance of established laws, rights and usages and the laws must only be altered by suitable Legislative machinery.

(3) Provision for independent judiciary to dispense justice by regularly constituted tribunal should be made.

(4) Assessment and collection of revenues must be made by fixed rules and rights. All rights in the land must be defined and maintained and no fresh taxation should be imposed except by a vote of the Legislature.

(5) The Executive Government must be carried on by a Minister or Ministers appointed by the Ruler and responsible to the Legislature.

(6) Personal liberty, freedom of speech freedom of the Press, association and religious worship should be recognised and all repressive laws should be abolished.

(7) Fully elected Legislatures should be established.

Proposed by—*Mr. S. Viswanatha Iyer.*

Seconded by—*Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sarma.*

(8) "This Conference strongly condemns the permanent or continued absence of Indian rulers from their States as such absence, besides being inconsistent with their responsibilities as rulers, is incompatible with their interests of their subjects and a drain on the resources of the State."

Proposed by—*Mr. Ragavendra Rao Sarma*

Seconded by—*Mr.* J. S. *Karandikar.*

(9) "This Conference resolves that a Standing Executive Committee consisting of the following members with power to co-opt be appointed to organise and educate

public opinion on the aims and objects of this Conference, to give effect to the resolutions passed by this Conference and collect funds and frame a draft constitution in accordance with the aims and objects of this Conference to be submitted at the session of the Conference to be held next year."

(1) Mr. K. Swaminatha Iyer.
(2) ,, S. Viswanatha Iyer.
(3) ,, G. Gundu Rao.
(4) ,, A. B. Salem.
(5) ,, A. R. Menon.
(6) ,, K. Kumar.
(7) ,, V. Atchuta Menon.
(8) ,, P. E. Eapen.
(9) ,, M. Siva Thanu Pillai.
(10) ,, Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.
(11) ,, K. T. Bashyam Iyengar.
(12) ,, K. Ranga Iyengar.
(13) ,, K. T. Satyanarayana Shetty.
(14) ,, V. R. Naick.
(15) ,, Raghavendra Rao Sarma.
(16) ,, M. Hanumantha Rao.
(17) ,, B. Rama Krishna Rao.
(18) ,, Manilal Kotari.
(19) ,, G. R. Abhyankar.
(20) ,, Ram Bax Arya.
(21) ,, Motilal Sharma.
(22) ,, Amritlal Sheth.
(23) ,, N. C. Kelkar,
(24) ,, D. V. Gokhale.
(25) Pt. Nayanu Ram Sharma.
(26) Dr. Sumant Mehta.
*(27) Mr. J. Bhima Rao.
*(28) ,, S. Satyamurthi.
*(29) ,, S. Srinivasa Iyengar.
(30) ,, K. T. Matthew (*Secretary*).

From the Chair.

* These members were co-opted at the Executive Committee meeting held on 27th December, 1927.

(10) " This Conference is emphatically against the recognition of any succession to any Indian State which is against Hindu or Mohamedan Law and custom according as the ruler is Hindu or Mohamedan and particularly against the recognition of the issue of mixed marriages against Hindu or Mohamedan Laws.

" This Conference particularly protests against the attempts made to secure the succession of the Pudukkota State in the Madras Presidency to the son of the Raja by his Australian wife as it is opposed to the interests of the people, to Hindu law and long established usage and custom in the State.

" This Conference strongly condemns in particular the compaign of ruthless repression inaugurated in the Pudukottah State for stifling public opinion."

Proposed by—*Mr. V. R. Naick,*

Seconded by— *Mr. K. Ranga Iyengar.*

Supported by—*Mr. K. Lakshmana Sarma.*

(11) "This Conference is of opinion that in accordance with the wishes of the people of Sandur State in the Madras Presidency, the succession to the State by Rajakumari Susila Raje should be recognised. "

Proposed by—*Mr. G. Gundu Rao.*

Seconded by—*Pandit Taranath.*

Supported by—*Mr. V S. Sanjeeva Rao.*

Mrs. Kamala Bhai.

12. " That this conference is of opinion that the Gudwa and Paigah States in the Nizam's dominions should be restored to the ruling families immediately. "

From the Chair.

13. " This Conference strongly condemns the policy of persecution pursued by the Nabha Administration against the Nabha exiles and is of opinion that the Nabha question can only be solved by the restoration of their popular prince to the gadi of their fathers."

From the Chair.

14. " This Conference is of opinion that the plea put forward that the Indian princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever and is detrimental to the attainment of Swaraj for India as a whole."

From the Chair.

Concluding Address.

Mr. Satyamurty in winding up the proceedings of the Conference made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he congratulated the conference on the successful session of two days and on the nature and scope of the resolutions adopted and especially Mr. K. T. Matthew, General Secretary of the Conference who spared no pains to make the Conference a real success. It was also a matter for congratulation that they had as their president Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Though he was absent, the speaker would assure them that they could always count upon the help of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in all their difficulties. Continuing he said that British Indians had only one master but they had two masters. The dignity of the Indian rulers depended upon the goodwill of the poople. He would ask the rulers as a sincere friend to look to them for their support and not to the British Government who wanted to use them as their slaves. The States should form themselves into a federation so that they could be partners in self-governing India. For the people of British India the problem of Swaraj was difficult. But to them, people of Indian States, it was simple. If the people were united and strong, the rulers must bow down before their united strength. The rulers should remember that in spite of the flatteries and toadism their days of rule were numbered unless they based their Government on the Will of the people. He then exhorted the subjects of the States to organise themselves and not to fear repression that was bound to come from Government. In conclusion, he assured them of the co-oper

ation of the people of British India and the Congress in all there legitimate aspirations.

The Chairman was then garlanded and with a vote of thanks, the Conference came to an end.

Messages wishing the Conference all success were received from

(1) Sir M. Visvesvarayya.
(2) Mr. N. C. Kelkar.
(3) „ Subash Chandra Bose.
(4) „ G. Gundappa.
(5) „ G. R. Josyer.
(6) Dr. A. G. Menon.

Indian States Subjects Conference.

The resolutions passed at the Indian States Subjects Conference, which we publish elsewhere, give us an idea not only of the aims and ideals of the people of the Indian States, but also of the methods which they propose to pursue. They show that our fellow-countrymen in the States are animated by the same high ideals which the Indian National Congress cherishes and that it is their endeavour to get their States and organisations closely affiliated to ours. The Conference, rightly directed, attended first on the demand for the rule of law, for that is the foundation on which alike progress and freedom rest. The separation of the revenues of the State from those of the sovereign as such which is another of the demands of the Conference is an essential preliminary reform to healthy progress. No prince has the right to treat State revenues as part and parcel of his privy purse which he might put to whatever use he pleases. Every enlightened ruler ought to be content with a civil list strictly in keeping with his legitimate needs and dignity on the one hand and the total resources of the State on the other. It is time that the Indian princes gave up the idea that the State is their private

property. That the more progressive at any rate of the rulers have begun to realise the wisdom of accepting a well-defined civil list is once of the pleasing signs of the times. The resolution of the Conference demanding Responsible Government to be introduced, if necessary, by definite and well-defined stages, is a well-conceived one with which no progressive thinker may quarrel. So is the decision of the Conference on the Expert Enquiry regarding the treaty rights and privileges of Indian rulers. The Conference condemned this body for the same reason for which the Congress resolved to boycott the Simon Commission. The terms of reference to the Butler Committee are extremely one-sided. They do not take account of the rights and privileges of the subjects which, according to the traditional law of the land, are in many cases correlative to those of the princes. What with the apathy of the princes and of the paramount power, the subjects of the States have to fall back upon support elsewhere and it is natural that they should approach the Indian National Congress to lend them a helping hand. We daresay the Congress will do all in its power to assist the subjects of the States to realise their goal. In the ultimate analysis, that goal is the goal of the Congress—a united India of which the States are parts organically related to the whole and functioning as a single, well-knit unit. Geography has set a common goal for both and history and common culture have ratified it. As regards the methods of attaining that goal, the Conference suggested joint action on the part of the Congress and of the subjects of the States and resolved to establish a standing committee to collect funds and do propaganda work regarding the aims of the Conference. This decision is wise, for success not a little depends on continuous and sustained activity.

"*Hindu*"

THE INDIAN STATES.

".....In the States' Subjects's Conference held in this City this week, many a vigorous indictment was made about the general insecurity of life and property in a good number of the States. The charges levelled were legion. For instance, it was stated that in several States, the will of the Ruler was a supreme law transcending all other laws, in his territory. The princes led extravagant lives caring for nothing but their own pleasures, and squandering the public revenues in all kinds of fantastic and spectacular luxuries in foreign lands. There were no constitutional provisions for the association of the subjects in the work of Government. Some States more fortunate than others possessed benevolent monarchs, but the luckiest among them could not count on any guarantee for the continuance of a good regime. Hanging over their destinies, there was always the Democle's sword of a relapse to tyrannical rule at any time when there is a change in succession, or sometimes indeed in the life time of the same ruler. As for the princes, their position, although imposing, is not always enviable. One of the speakers on the Congress platform observed that as between the Indian princes and the people of British India, there was no distinction in subjection, the only distinction being that whereas the people's chains of slavery were of iron and hence they strove to cast them off, the princes wore golden chains which bound them just as effectively, but which they foolishly flaunted as ornaments. A temperament such as this is a menace to the cause of freedom all around. There is invariably an alliance in politics between reactionaries and weaklings against political workers striving for national liberty. The inevitable interaction between the politics of Indian States and that of British India cannot be defeated by a policy of self-imposed isolation on the part of the Congress....."

"Swarajyya".

D. O. [illegible] 1774/Secret letter

CB 3268

Bangalore.

21st February 1928.

Dear Mr. Madhava Rao,

I am to enclose you copy of letter No.1774 dated the 20th February 1928 from Major Evans-Gordon to the Dewan about the visit of the India States Enquiry Committee to Mysore.

Yours sincerely,

M. Krishnaswamy Rao

7097/28/2

Sub → for perusal

8250/27/2

Members of Council) 23/2

4843/27/2

27/2

27/2

20/2/28

27.2.28

8/3/28

D.O.No.1774

The Mysore Residency,
Bangalore, 20th February 1928.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE.

Dear Mr. Mirza,

Please refer to your demi-official letter No.3066 dated the 3rd February 1928.

I am desired to say that the main object of the Indian States Committee in coming to Mysore is to make the acquaintance of His Highness the Maharaja and to see for themselves the Mysore State. The procedure adopted by the Committee in their visits to other States has been to hold quite informal and friendly discussions on general topics connected with Indian States with the Prince concerned and his Ministers. These general topics will be found in the terms of reference to the Committee which have already been communicated. The Committee in the course of their tours have not up to the present held formal discussions in the States which they have visited but it is possible that it may become neces-sary to do so after the Committee have met the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at the end of this month. In that case, a list of the main points which will come under discussion at Mysore will be sent in due course. But this cannot be expected until the beginning of March at the earliest. In the meantime it would be useful if the Mysore Government would make arrangements for data to be collected and prepared about the questions which have been set out in the terms of reference.

The Committee will let us know as soon as arrangements have been finally settled about the exact time and date of their arrival at Mysore. The Committee will try and put in as long a time as possible in the State, but it must be remembered that they are very hard pressed for time and it is unlikely that they will be able to stop in the State for more than three or four days at the most. This will, however, allow ample time for any discussions that may take place. No mention has been made of the Committee staying at Bangalore as well as at Mysore but this suggestion is again being made to the Secretary to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. K. Evans-Gordon

- Copy -

ISSUED.

4639/PP

24th February 1928

K. T. MATTHEW ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, All India States' Subjects' Conference,
Royapuram, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the All India States' Subjects' Conference of 1927 sent with your letter dated the 13th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Signed by Mr. Seshadri

for GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

B.K.M.2

D. O. 3529/Sec. to Govt.

CB. 3328.

Bangalore.

27th February 1928.

My dear Mr. Madhava Rao,

I am to enclose you copies of telegrams exchanged between the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Committee and Dewan about the Committees' visit to Mysore.

Yours sincerely,

M Srinivasachar

Submit for perusal

28/2

Members of Council through Secy

29.2.28

1/3

Copy of telegram dated Delhi, 26th February 1928 from the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Committee, to the Dewan of Mysore.

.....

If you see no objection we should prefer to go to Mysore first because return journey to Bombay would be lengthened by four hours if we went to Mysore after Bangalore stop At this season the shorter the journey the better We are travelling by meter gauge via Guntakal and Dharmavaram both to and from Bangalore Please telegraph whether you agree.

Instacom.

.....

Copy of telegram reply dated 26th February 1928, from the Dewan of Mysore, to the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Comr Delhi.

....

Instacom

D e l h i.

Your telegram just received You may certai Mysore first. Dewan.

.....

" C o p i e s "

Copy of telegram dated Delhi, 26th February 1928 from the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Committee, to the Dewan of Mysore.

.....

If you see no objection we should prefer to go to Mysore first because return journey to Bombay would be lengthened by four hours if we went to Mysore after Bangalore stop At this season the shorter the journey the better We are travelling by meter gauge via Guntakal and Dharmavaram both to and from Bangalore Please telegraph whether you agree.

Instacom.

.....

Copy of telegram reply dated 26th February 1928, from the Dewan of Mysore, to the Secretary, Indian States Enquiry Committee, Delhi.

....

Instacom

D e l h i.

Your telegram just received You may certainly visit Mysore first. Dewan.

.....

" C o p i e s "

D.O.No. 2259

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE,
Dated, the 2nd March, 1928.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
3 - MAR. 1928
Memo
Reg. No. 890

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE. P.P. 70-279

Dear Mr. Mirza:

Please refer to my demi-official letter No.1774, dated the 20th February, 1928.

It is understood that the Indian States Committee have now communicated to you the dates of their proposed visit to Mysore and Bangalore.

The Members of the Committee will be accommodated in the Residency during their stay in Bangalore.

They are bringing eight clerks and about 20 menials attached to the office for whom there is no accommodation at the Residency. Would the State prefer to make arrangements for these? Otherwise, we will make arrangements for them at the expense of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,
[signature]

Mirza M. Ismail, Esq C.I.E. O.B.E.
Dewan of Mysore.

ASB

D.O.No. 4252
P.P 70-27-10

5th March 1928
6

Subject. Indian States Committee.

Dear Major Evans-Gordon,

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your D. O. letter No.2259 dated the 2nd March 1928 addressed to the Dewan about the visit of the Indian States Committee to the Mysore State.

During their stay in Mysore, the Members of the Committee will be treated as the Guests of His Highness and necessary arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the office staff also.

It is noted that in Bangalore the Members of the Committee will stay at the Residency. The Dewan will be glad if you could make arrangements for the office staff also. If necessary, a bungalow (Granite Castle) could be placed at their disposal.

Yours sincerely,

Major K.A.G.Evans Gordon,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore.

D O. No. 4752

P.P. 70-27

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore, 5th March 1928.

6

Subject. - Indian States Committee.

Dear Major Evans-Gordon,

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your D. O. letter No:2259 dated the 2nd March 1928 addressed to the Dewan about the visit of the Indian States Committee to the Mysore State.

During their stay in Mysore, the Members of the Committee will be treated as the Guests of His Highness and necessary arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the office staff also.

It is noted that in Bangalore the Members of the Committee will stay at the Residency. The question of accommodating the office staff ~~also~~ (in Bangalore) may be kindly settled by yourself, as we have no special facilities here for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Major K.A.G. Evans-Gordon,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore.

A.P. 423-3
P.P 20-27/11 Encl 1

6th March 8.

Dear Sir Charles Todhunter,

I am desired to forward herewith copies of letter No.2259 dated the 2nd instant from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore regarding accommodation, etc. to the Indian States Committee and their staff during their visit to Bangalore and of my reply thereto.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

PP 4960-85/P.P.20-27. 6. 3. 1928

ISSUED.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Indian States Committee is likely to visit Mysore shortly to ascertain the views of the Government of His Highness on the matters referred to the Committee for its inquiry namely:-

Vide H. K.

(i) To report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, and usages, sufferance and other causes,

(ii) To enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and

(iii) Make any recommendations ~~they~~ it may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

I am to state that a meeting is proposed to be held at the Public Offices Bangalore on Monday the 12th instant at 12 O'clock to consider what views may be placed before the Committee and to request you to be so good as to make it convenient to be present at the meeting and favour Government with your suggestions.

have etc.,

6/3/28

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVT.

B.K.M.

Names of gentlemen who may be asked to be present

at the meeting.

---

1. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.
2. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur
   Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.I.E.
3. Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur
   P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.
4. Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
   K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
5. Rajatantrapravina
   Dr.Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.,
6. Muchir-ul-mulk
   Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L.
7. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A.
8. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan.
9. Mr. D. V. Gundappa.
10. Mr. M. C. Ranga Iyengar.
11. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
12. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.
13. ~~Mr. C. Rayavadana Rao.~~ M. S. Ranganath
14. Mr. S. Venkatesiah.
15. Secretaries to Government. except Rly Secy, Secy, P.W.D. & Secy, H.R.S.E.
16. S P. Rajagopalacha
17. S. Narajannaya
18. Dabeer Rahman
19. Rangaiah
20. H. C. Dasappa
1. K. Madhava
21. C S Devasamudra
22. Sri Kantaraj
23. M S Subbarao

Immediate

No. B1- 886 of 27-28

Issued one only

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

Bangalore City, Dated 6th March 1928.

PP 70-27-12 40964

8/3/28

From

T. GOVINDA ROW, Esq.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, CITY MUNCIPALITY,
BANGALORE CITY.

C.S.G 7-3-28 Immediate

To

N. MADHAVA RAO, Esq, B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for the information and orders of Government an extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, held on Saturday the 3rd instant and to state that the Council propose to present an address of welcome to the Butler Committee during their ensuing visit to Bangalore. As under Section 56 Clause (b) of the Municipal Regulation, this requires the previous concurrence of Government, very early orders of Government may be kindly obtained and communicated to me, so that necessary further action may be taken.

2. The Council have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.200/- to meet the expenses in connection with this reception. This may also be kindly approved.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Municipal Commissioner.

Forwarded with compliments.

President.

DRR.

No. 53.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, held on Saturday the 3rd March 1928 at 12 noon in the Council Chamber.

Present.

Khan Bahadur Mohamed Abbas Khan,(President.)

Councillors.

1. B.D.Naidu, Esq,
2. W.H.Hanumanthappa,Esq,
3. Belur Srinivasiengar,Esq,B.A.,B.L.,
4. P.Subbarama Chetty,Esq,
5. K. Netkallappa, Esq,
6. B.K.Garudachar,Esq,
7. B.K.Ga S.N.M.Razvi,Esq,
8. Hoskote Bhadrappa,Esq,
9. C.K.Hutchappa,Esq,
10. G.Siddaveerappa,Esq,
11. M.C.Chicknanjundappa,Esq,
12. M.Munisawmy, Esq,
13. G.B.Raghavendrachar,Esq,B.A.,
14. D.Gopalakrishna Rao,Esq,
15. C.N.Narasinga Rao,Esq,B.A.,B.L.,
16. Rao Bahadur Dr.C.B.RamaRa
17. A.Madhaviengar,Esq,B.A.,
18. S.Venkatarangiengar,Esq,
18. N.Balakrishniah,Esq,B.A. LL.B.,
19. V.Vajapey,Esq,
20. J.R.Isaac, Esq,B.A.,M.B.
21. M.Royan, Esq,
22. D.S.Govinda Rao,Esq,
23. Capt. Y.V.Ayya.
24. Syed Abdul Khader,Esq,
25. B.Kempanna,Esq,
26. S.Narayana Rao,Esq,
27. D.Venkataramanappa,Esq,
28. Chickmunisamisa,Esq,

Absent.

1. A. Madhaviengar,Esq, B.A.,

Urgent Subject.

1. Messrs. D.S.Govinda Rao,S.Narayana Rao and Dr.M.Royan handed over to the President a written proposition to the following effect:-

"That a cordial welcome be accorded by this premier Municipality to the Butler Committee during their ensuing visit to the Bangalore City".

Under Rule 26, Sub Section 8 of the Municipal Regulation the President granted permission for moving the resolution at this meeting.

Mr. S.N.M.Razvi raised a point of order that for want of sufficient notice the resolution should not be permitted to be moved.

The President ruled that under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation quoted above the proposition has been

been admitted and it is in order.

Mr.D.S.Govinda Rao then formally proposed and Mr. M.Royan seconded the proposition.

Mr. S.S.Rajavendrachar proposed an amendment that the words " and an address be presented" be added after the word "accorded". This was seconded by Mr.J.R.Isaac.

Mr. D.S.Govinda Rao, the mover of the proposition accepted the amendment.

Mr. C.N.Narasinga Rao moved a further amendment that the words " in the premises of the Municipal Office" be added after the main proposition.

Capt. Y.V.Ayya seconded it. Mr.D.S.Govinda Rao accepted the amendment also.

The following proposition as finally amended was put to vote:-

"That a cordial welcome be accorded and an address be presented by this premier Municipality to the Butler Committee during their ensuing visit to the Bangalore City in the premises of the Municipal Office."

The proposition was carried, 25 voting for and 1 against.

With the permission of the Chair, Mr.C.N.Narasinga Rao moved that a committee of the following Gentlemen be formed to draft the address and to work out details and that a sum of Rs.200/- be sanctioned for the purpose:-

1. The President. 2. The Municipal Commissioner, 3. Mr.D.S. Govinda Rao, 4. Mr. M.Royan, 5. Mr.J.R.Isaac, 6. Mr.S.Hemp- manand 7. Mr. Belur Srini Mr.Belur Srinivasiengar.

This was seconded by Mr.D.Gopalakrishna Rao and put to vote and carried, 25 voting for and 1 against.

Mr. Govinda Rao ---- Mr. Ahmed Noore Khan,

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Dated, Bangalore, 192

6th March 8

D.O. No.

From

B. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

To

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Indian States Committee is likely to visit Mysore shortly to ascertain the views of the Government of His Highness on the matters referred to the Committee for its inquiry, namely:-

(i) To report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, and usage, sufferance and other causes;

(ii) To enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States; and

(iii) Make any recommendations it may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

I am to state that a meeting is proposed to be held at the Public Offices, Bangalore, on Monday the 12th inst to consider what views may be placed before the Committee and to request you to be so good as to make it convenient to be present at the ~~meeting~~ meeting and favour Government with your suggestions.

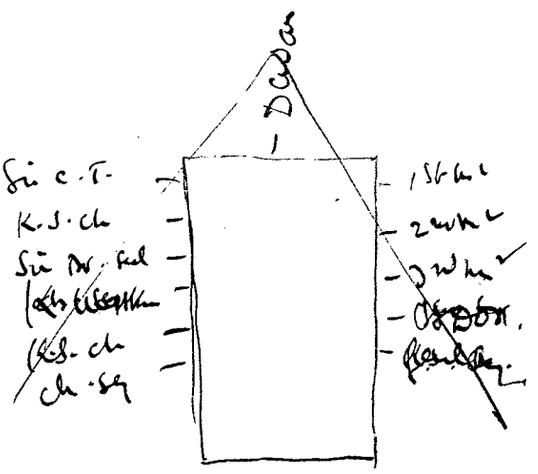
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

General Secretary to
Government.

Names of Gentlemen invited to be present at the meeting on 12th March 1928.

Dewan and Members of Council.

1. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.
2. Sir K.P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.S.I.,
3. Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.,
4. Mr. K.S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.
5. Sir Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, Kt., D.Sc.,
6. Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A.,
7. Mr. Justice C.S. Doraiswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.,
8. Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L.,
9. Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.,
10. Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L.,
11. Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar-at-Law.
12. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.,
13. Mr. N.S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
14. Mr. P.G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L.,
15. Mr. S.P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L.,
16. Mr. S. Hariannaiya, M.A., B.L.,
17. Mr. S. Shamanna, B.A.,
18. Mr. J. Bhore, A.M.I.C.E.,
19. Mr. K.R. Seshachar, B.A., B.E.,
20. Khan Bahadur A.A. Khan,
21. Khan Bahadur Md. Abbas Khan.
22. Mr. D.V. Gundappa.
23. Mr. M.C. Ranga Iyengar, B.A.,
24. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
25. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.
26. Mr. N.S. Nanjundiah.
27. Mr. S. Venkatesiah, B.A., B.L.,
28. Mr. B. Abdul Rahimon.
29. Mr. Thangavelu Mudaliar
30. Mr. H.C. Dasappa
31. Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar.



19th March 1927.

Assistant Members of Cl.

20th March

Rev. Saunday
P. Raghavendra Rao
C. Srikanteswara Iyer
M.C. Ranga Iyengar
N.S. Ramjundiah ×
B Narasinga Rao
M Venkata Krishnaiya
H.C. Dasappa
S. Venkataraiah ×

Mysore

Blore 21st March

Sir M. Visvesvaraya
✓ Ralph Hoye. Kgf. ×
✓ Mr. Rutherford. Kartikere Estate ×

22nd

Khan Bahadur Mr Abbas Khan
D.V. Gundappa
Shangrock.

4096d

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. L.5372

Dated, Bangalore, 8th March 1928.

PP 70-27-13

From

N. MADHAVA RAO, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

T. Govinda Rao, Esqr.,
Municipal Commissioner, City Municipality,
Bangalore City.

Through The President.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.886, dated 7th March 1928, communicating the following resolution passed by the City Municipal Council on the 3rd instant:--

> "That a cordial welcome be accorded and an address be presented by this premier Municipality to the Butler Committee during their ensuing visit to the Bangalore City in the premises of the Municipal Office."

2. Government note, with pleasure, the intention of the Municipal Council to accord a cordial welcome to the Indian States Committee, but they do not think it is necessary to present them with an adress. The Committee wish to have as few public functions arranged for them as possible.

3. It will be sufficient if the President writes to the Secretary of the Committee a letter of welcome on behal of the Council, and arranges, along with the Commissioner, and the Councillors, to present flowers and garlands to the Members on their arrival in Bangalore on the 21st morning.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary to Government.

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
9 MAR. 1928
No. 8766

Subs for perusal

MRN.

No.L.5372 dt 8/3/28

To

The Municipal Commissioner,
City Municipality, Bangalore.

Through the President.

...

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.886, dated 7th March 1928 communicating the following resolution passed by the City Municipal Council on the 3rd instant:-

"That a cordial welcome be accorded and an address be presented by this premier Municipality to the Butler Committee during their ensuing visit to the Bangalore City in the premises of the Municipal Office."

2. Government note, with pleasure, the intention of the Municipal Council to accord a cordial welcome to the Madras States ~~Members of the Butler~~ Committee, But it is ~~not~~ necessary to present them with an address. The Committee wish to have as few public functions arranged for them as possible.

3. It will be sufficient if the President writes to the Secretary of the Committee a letter of welcome on behalf of the Council, and arranges, along with the Commissioner & the Councillors, to present the ~~Members with~~ garlands & flowers on their arrival in Bangalore on the 31st morning.

I have, etc.,

Chief Secretary to Govt.

MRN

8th March 1928

ISSUED.

C 810/PP

Dear Sir,

I write to state that as desired by the Dewan, Mr. B. R. Subba Rao has been deputed for work under you. When his services are no longer required by you, I may be kindly informed so that orders about his posting may be issued.

Yours sincerely,

RM 8/3

To

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

VERY URGENT.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

D.O.No. 2560 Eam/

BANGALORE.

13th March 1928.

Urgent

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE AND THE
BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. CB 3467

Dear Mr. Mirza PP 70-27-14

I enclose a copy of a telegram received from the Indian States Committee. The Resident believes that there is no foundation for the supposition that the City Municipal Council propose to present an address to the Indian States Committee.

Yours sincerely,
K. Anwar-Ud-Din
13/3/28

Mirza M. Ismail, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

Telegram dated the 11th March 1928 from the Secretary Indian States Committee, Baroda, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

---:0:---

Report published in Times of India 9th March says that Bangalore City Municipal Council have resolved to present address to Butler Committee on arrival March 21st Stop If so presume that Darbar will have no objection to presentation of address and that you will send a copy to me in good time to enable Sir Harcourt Butler to consider his reply Stop It is hoped that question of political nature will be omitted from the address if presented.

---:0:---

"C O P Y"

C.K. Srikanta Iyer

for REGISTRAR, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

mmb

URGENT.

13th March 8.

C 8 8 4 / P.I. 20-27 - 15

ISSUED.

Subject.- Indian States Committee and the Bangalore City Municipality.

...

Dear Major Evans-Gordon,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.2560 of this date addressed to the Dewan I am desired to state that it is not proposed to present an address to the Indian States Committee at Bangalore.

Yours sincerely,

Major K.A.G. Evans-Gordon,
Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore.

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D.O.No.275

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.
16th March 1928.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE. C/3525

Dew W Madhava Rao PP70-27-16

Please refer to your demi-official letter No.4752/P.Pp70-27, 10 dated the 5th March 1928.

I am desired to say that, during the stay of the Indian States Committee in Bangalore, the office staff attached to the Committee will be accommodated in the Residency.

I am to express the thanks of the Resident for the kind offer of the Mysore Government to place 'Granite Castle' at the disposal of the Committee.

Subd f. perusal
Dewan) 16/3

Yours ... Madhava Rao

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

pp. To write proper 16/3/28.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

CB3524

D. O. 3914/3

"Lake View",

Mysore, 18th March 1928.

PP 70-27-19

Dear Mr. Madhava Rao,

I am enclosing you copies of Mr. Govinda Rao's letter of the 17th and Mr. Bhore's letter of the same date, as also copy of a telephone message which was sent to them under Dewan's instructions.

Yours sincerely,

M. Seshachendra Das

CONFIDENTIAL.

City Municipal Office,
Bangalore
17th March 1928

My dear Sir,

I hear that the Municipal Councillors who had attempted to drop the subject of welcoming the Butler Committee are renewing their efforts in another form. They propose joining hands with the Bangalore District Congress Committee and addressing a mass meeting on the 19th instant in the municipal garden (Chick-Lalbagh), about municipal funds being wasted, in according reception to the Butler Committee. Rumours arw afloat that fiery speeches of a political nature will also be delivered.

I have ordered my subordinates that no public meetings should be permitted to be held in the municipal garden, as the park is not intended for such purposes.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). T. GOVINDA RAO.

M.S. Ramachandra Rao Esq., B.A.,
Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

"COPY"

File (empty)

No.1965/Enc.1.

Public Works Department,
Central Office,
Bangalore, March 17, 1928.

Dear Mr. Ramachandra Rao,

I write to state for the information of the Dewan that 9 sites were sold by auction in the New Extension (behind the Central Jail) to-day. The maximum amount bid is noted against each in the enclosed plan. The rate works out to a little over Rs.2/- per square yard against Rs.3/- anticipated. The auction is to be conducted from day to day.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). J.W. BHORE.

M.S. Ramachandra Rao Esq., B.A.,
Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,

"COPY"

Mysore, 18th March 1928.

Immediate Telephone Message

To

(1) Mr. John Bhore,
Chief Engineer,
Bangalore.

(2) Mr. T. Govinda Rao,
Municipal Commissioner,
Bangalore.

Dewan considers results of the 9 sites sold yesterday xx very disappointing. It was understood at the meeting the other day that unless the sites fetched at least Rs.3 a sq.yard. the bids should not be accepted but they should be reserved for future disposal. It is also not clear whether the price now realised includes the cost of compound wall or whether such cost will be recovered separately from the bidders. The Dewan also considers that you began selling sites from the wrong end and that you should have started with putting up smaller and interior sites first for auction. Please state if the bids now realised are final or subject to confirmation. Please keep these observations in view in disposing of further sites.

Private Secretary to Dewan.

- copy -

Telephone Message.

From

The A. D. C.

Government House, Mysore.

T o

The Private Secretary to Dewan.

Sir Harcourt and Party left at 6 A.M. for Bangalore.

Received the message at 7 A.M.

Message Communicated to Dewan's Bungalow.

Copy

Submitted to ~~P.S.D.~~ Chelacy.

21/3.

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D.O. No. 1649

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

March 27th, 1928

Dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

I am trying to make up a small compact set of records on the subject of the Butler Committee to take with me to England, and should be much obliged if you would let me have back my file of newspaper cuttings from which I should like to make some selections.

Yours sincerely,

G. D. Lawrence

I thought these had already been given to Sir C. Watson. Who then can send on now.

RR
28/3/28.

Mr. B. L. S.
Please see to this
RR
28/3

the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Seen
Brief of Jain's relationship with Rule Committee
Both
28/3/28

Seen.
RR
28/3/28

S015/DP

Dear Sir,

In reply to your D.O. No. 1649 of yesterday's date, I am returning herewith your file of newspaper cuttings re. position of Indian States in the future constitution of India.

Yours sincerely,

28/3/17

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja,
M y s o r e.

5765/P.P

21/4/18

ISSUED.

Dear Sir,

It is proposed to have a printed compilation of all important notes and memoranda besides correspondence connected with the visit of the ~~Butler~~ Indian States Committee. I understand that some of these papers were returned to you by Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao. May I request you to kindly arrange to send them to me, along with any other ~~useful~~ papers that you may consider useful for incorporation in the Compilation, as soon as you have done with those papers?

Yours sincerely,

RR 10/4/18

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.

D. O. 4/20

Bangalore,

14th April 1928.

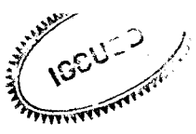
Dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Dewan wants to give a few printed copies of the evidence personally to Col. Ogilvie at Bombay. Would it be possible to have, say, a dozen copies printed off by this evening so that I may take them with me? If this is not possible the copies may kindly be despatched to-morrow so as to reach Bombay on Tuesday (17th).

Yours sincerely,

M. Krishnaswamy Iyer



Dear Mr. Ramachandra Rao,

In reply to your D.O.letter No. 4120 of even date just received, I write to state that I hope to receive the printed copies of the evidence during the course of the day. A dozen copies will be sent to you before this evening.

Yours sincerely,

RR
14/4/28.

M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Private Secretary to the Dewan.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Bangalore, 16th April *192* 8

D. O. No. Gs 70/one

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith, ~~for kind perusal of the Chairman, Indian States Committee,~~ a copy of the latest issue of the Mysore Blue Book & Publicity Journal.

Yours sincerely,

R3 [illegible]

Capt. D.C.E. Tozer, M.C.,
Personal Secretary to the Chairman,
Indian States Committee,
Bombay.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Bangalore, 16th April *192*8

D. O. No. GS 71/1

Dear Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith, for your kind information, a printed copy of the Evidences recorded before the Indian States Committee during their visit to the State in March 1928, ~~by the representatives --both official and non-official-- of the State.~~

Yours sincerely,

RJ

The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Thompson KCIE CSI
London

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore, 16th April *1928*

D. O. No. G/S 72/2

Dear Sir,

I am directed to send herewith two copies ~~each~~ of the Memorandum of replies of the - Mysore Government to the Questionnaire of the Indian States Committee ~~and the evidence recorded before the Committee during their stay in the Mysore State in March 1928.~~

Yours sincerely,

R. Rangarao

Major K.A.G. Evans Gordon,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore.

D.O. No. GS 73/ copies of Evidence

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my D.O. letter No; G.S. 72 of yesterday's date sending two copies of the Memorandum of replies of the Mysore Government to the Questionnaire of the Indian States Committee, I ~~amxdixextedxto~~ enclose herewith two printed copies of the Notes of evidence recorded before the Committee during their visit to the State in March 1928.

Yours sincerely,

18/4/28

SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL.

18.4.28.

18/4

Major K.A.G. Evans Gordon,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore, Bangalore.

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.
25th Apr'1928.

My dear Sir,

I write to bring to your kind notice that you had sorted all the Butler Committee's papers into three groups viz., (1)Notes by the Heads of Departments, (2)spare copies of the proofs etc and (3) Superceded notes etc. The last two bear a remark of yours "may be destroyed and the first bears "may be got printed and extracts typed etc". As Sir Charles did not leave any instructions either with Gangadhara Iyer or with me I beg to know if I may return you all the three groups for favour of disposal as you

deem fit.

Yours sincerely,

K. Narasimhaiengar

B.S.Raghavendra Rao,Esq,M.A.(Hons).,
State Huzur Treasury Officer,
Bangalore

The Bank of Mysore Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:-
"MYSOREBANK."
IDE – 5TH EDITION A.B.C.

All communications to be addressed
TO THE MANAGER.

No.

Bangalore 1st May 1928.

My dear Sir.

I enclose herein a letter I received from the Personal clerk to The Pol. Secy to H.H. re- the disposal of the papers to be collected in connection with the preparation of the replies to the questionna of the Indian States Committee.

When I saw Sir Charles Todhunter the Sunday he left Bangalore he requested me to arrange the papers and I accordingly arranged them under three main groups

i Note by Heads of Departments which may be preserved
i important ones printed

ii & iii Spare copies of proofs to and Superseded Note,
which may be destroyed.

The files may perhaps be sent over & definite
instructions obtained from you by Mr B. R. Subba Rao
and communicated to the personal clerk to The
P. S. H. who is apparently in charge of the papers
I have written to him to await your
instructions in the matter

Yours Sincy
B. Sivaswamy R.

To
M. Madhava Rao Esq B.A.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

3rd MAY 8

Dear Mr.Narasimhiengar,

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo addressed to Mr.B.S.Raghavendra Rao regarding the papers relating to the Indian States Committee, I am desired by the General Secretary to request you to send all the papers to this office immediately.

Yours sincerely,

BSR

Issued as per
instructions
of the Genl. Secy.

K. Narasimhiengar Esq, BA.

1 copy to Reg.

Draft and fair acknowledging the receipt of the files from Mr K. Narasimhiengar are forth up. May the letter be signed.

PJRSN
5/5/28

The Palace,

Mysore.

4th May 1928.

Dear Mr. Subba Rao,

As per instructions of the General Secretary to Government conveyed through your letter of the 3rd May I have this day sent by registered post three packets containing papers relating to the Butler Committee viz., (1) notes by the Secretariat and other Heads of Departments relating to the Butler Committee, (2) Spare copies of the stale editions of the Replies to the Questionnaire and the proofs and (3) superseded notes meant for destruction, for favour of his perusal and disposal. I shall be grateful if you will kindly acknowledge the receipt of the packets.

Yours sincerely,

K. Narasimhaiengar.

B.R.Subba Rao, Esq., M.A.(Hons).,

Chief Secretariat,

Public Offices, Bangalore.

His Highness the Maharaja's Private Secretariat.

WD 795—GBPM—1,000—26-1-1927.

ORDERS.

NOTES.

Submitted

As per instructions contained in Mr.B.R.Subba Rao's letter, I beg to submit by separate registered post three packets containing (1) notes by the Secretariat and other Heads of Departments relating to the Butler Committee, (2) Spare copies of the stale editions of the Replies to the Questionnaire and proofs and (3) superseded notes meant for destruction, all relating to the Butler Committee, for favour of perusal and disposal.

K. narasimhaiengar
Confidential Clerk
4th May 1928

R.Ranga Rao,Esq.,B.A.,B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government
of H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore,
Public Offices,
Bangalore.

5/5/28

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the three packets containing papers relating to Indian State Committee sent by registered post this day to the address of the General Secretary to Government.

Yours sincerely,

To

H.Narasimha Iyengar Esq., B.A.,
Personal Clerk to the
Private Secretary to
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Rosalia Palmer

Correspondence and notes leading to the preparation of replies given by the Mysore Government to the questionnaire issued by the Indian States Committee.

Ref. PP. 70-27. Appointment of the Indian States Committee.

No.	From	To	Number & date.	Subjectmatter.	Pages.
1.	Secretary to the Resident.	Chief Secretary.	12291/6.12.27.	Forwards an extract from a speech made by H.E. the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Rajkot on the 22nd Nov. 1927 announcing the decision of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a small expert committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount power and the Indian states and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.	
2.	Third Member's Minute dated 12.12.27.				
3.	Dewan's minute dated 13.12,27.				
4.	Submission note dated 16.12.27 with orders.				
5.	Secretary to the Resident.	Chief Secretary.	12944/28.12.27.	Inquires whether, and how the Govt. of Mysore wish to place their views before the Indian States Committee.	
6.	General Secretary's note dated 28.12.27.				
7.	Dewan's minute dated 29.11.27.				
8.	Submission note dated 6.1.28 with orders.				
9.	General Secy.	Comtroller & Director of Public instruction.	D.O.3918-9/ 4.1.28.	Requests that a note may be prepared re. indirect payments made by Mysore to the Govt. of India.	
10.	General Secy.	Secy. to the Resident.	Pol.799/10.1.28.	States that His Highness Govt. will place their views before the Committee through one or more of their principal officers both orally and in writing.	
11.	Comtroller.	Chief Secy.	12831/23.1.28.	Furnishes figures with a a note re. indirect contributions made by Mysore to the Govt. of India.	

12. Telegram dated 21st Jan. 1928 from the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

13. General secretary's note dated 25.1.28.

14. Dewan's minute dated 26. 1.28.

15.	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Dewan.	D.O.137/24.1.28.	Forwards a notice from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes re. informal meeting to be held.-
16	Do	Do	25.1.28.	Forwards a cutting from the Times of India re. the visit of the Indian States Committee to Indian States.
17.	Do.	Do.	138/26.1.28.	
18.	Dewan	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Do.2934/ 26.1.28.	Suggests that an invitation may be sent to the Committee by His Highness. (State that an invitation may be sent by Indian States Committee)
19	Private Secy. to His Highness.	Dewan.	28.1.28.	Forwards a letter from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes re. establishment of a special office for preparing a general case to the Committee.
20	Do.	Do.	D.O.212/29.1.28.	Forwards another letter from the Chancellor on the above subject.
21 ~~15.~~	Secretary to the Resident.	Chief Secretary.	1068/ 31.1.28.	States that the Indian States Committee would like to visit the Mysore State about the 19th March, a telegraphic reply being requested.
22 ~~16.~~	Chief Secretary.	Secretary to the Resident.	4343/31.1.28.	States that His Highness' government cordially welcome the proposed visit.

23 ~~17.~~ Submission note dated 31st Jan. 1928 with orders.

~~18.~~ Copy of letter dated 6th Feb. 1928 from Sir Harcourt Butler to
24. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

~~16~~ 25.	General Secy.	Secy. for Railways.	4665/2.2.28.	Requests to arrange for the preparation of notes on certain subjects noted therein.
~~17~~ 26.	Private Secy. to the Dewan.	General Secretary.	D.O.3074/3.2.28.	States that the question of jurisdiction over the lands assigned to the Indian Institute of Science may be included in the list of subjects to be brought up.
27.	Secretary to the Resident.	Dewan.	D.O.1774/20.2.28.	Points out the procedure followed by the Committee in their visits to other States in India
28.	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Dewan.	D.O.252/24.2.28.	Sends for consideration the rough outline of note on the states' position which might form the basis of a discussion with the Committee.
29.	Secretary to the Resident.	Dewan.	D.O.2259/2.3.28.	Raised the question of providing accommodation for the staff of the Committee.
30.	Chief Secretary,	Secretary to the Resident.	4752/6.3.28.	Forwards a reply to the above.
31.	General Secretary.	Circular letter.	4760-85/ 6th March 28.	Meeting to be held in the Public offices on 12.3.28.
32.	Secretary to the Resident.	Dewan.	D.O.2560/13.3.28.	Forwards copy of telegram from the Indian States Committee re. the presentation of an address by the City Municipal Council, Bangalore.
	Enclosure:-- Telegram referred to.			
33.	Chief Secretary.	Secretary to the Resident.	4838/13.3.28.	States that it is not proposed to present an address at Bangalore.
34.	Secretary to the Resident.	Chief Secretary.	D.O.2715/ 16.3.28.	States that the office staff attached to the Committee will be accommodated in the Records [illegible]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.P. File No. 70 of 1927.

Serial No.

Extract of the Minutes by the Third Member the Dewan on Residency Letter No.12291/209-1927 forwarding an extract from a speech made by H.E. the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Rajkot on the 22nd November 1927 announcing the decision of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a small expert committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

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xxx

Seen. It is desirable to prepare our case carefully in time.

Intd. C.S.B.
12.12.

Intd. R.R.
12.12.

Intd. M.S.
12.12.

I shall be grateful if necessary action is taken in this matter. I have already spoken to General Secretary about it.

Intd. M.I.
13.12.

Mr.B.R.S. for a list on the lines indicated.

Intd. R.R.
14.12.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

Submitted

A list of subjects is put up.

A list of subjects of an all-India nature and a list of correspondence with the Residency on political questions is also put up.

PORSR.
15/12.27.

Please submit this file as soon as the Secy returns from recess.

16/12

Submitted as per order.

PORSR
20.12.27

20/12

Gen Secy)

Please see within & Secy

20/12

20/12

Submitted

Classified lists are put up

PORSR
22.12.27

Noted & thus.
Allotted
classified
subjects under
three heads
attached
and put
accordingly
21/12/27

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0321—GTB—60,000—24-5-27

List required in the note.

Economic and Financial Questions.

(Points approved by the

GENERAL SECRETARY.)

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1. Subsidy

2. Claim to a share of customs.

3. Exemption from payment of import duties on articles imported for the use of Government.

4. Prerogative of coinage -- share of coinage and currency profits.

5. Imperial Posts and telegraphs receipts as well as the working of the Department within the territories of Ruling Princes.

6. Share in salt revenue -- an article of common consumption.

7. Taxes on income -- Income-tax on the broad gauge section of the M & S.M.Railway Co.'s earnings and from the employees on the said lines. (Bangalore-Bisnatham section).

8. Question of affording relief to subjects of Indian States from the payment of double-income-tax.

9. The question of a port for the State.

10. Railway Extensions and resumption of Bangalore-Harihar Section in relation to the problem of State-ownership of railways.

11. Freight rates on coal required by Mysore Railways.

12. Acquisition of lands for railway purposes.

13. Inter-state law of waters.

14. Restriction on the importation of arms into Indian States.

15. General financial relations between the Imperial Government and the Indian States -- the necessity for a readjustment of the relations and the problem of federal finance.

GENERAL.

1. Transfer of jurisdiction over Mysore State Railway Lines

2. Extension of the Fugitive Offenders' Acts of 1881 to Indian States and administrative areas.

3. Section 33, 67 and 132 of the Government of India Act as affecting the right of Indian States and their position in the future ~~polity~~ Indian Polity.

4. Opening of Commissions for subjects of Indian States in His Majesty's army.- also promotion of our Subjects from Union Service to Dr. Force.

5. Civil and criminal jurisdiction over state subjects and their sezerain rights in cantonment areas

6. Provisions of the Indian Extradition Act of 1908 should not be extended to states, without the consent of their rulers.

List required in the note.

Economic and financial questions.

(Question raised by the General Secretary)

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1. Question arising out of the Fiscal Commission reports as affecting Indian States.

2. Employment of European British Subjects, pensioners and aliens in Indian States.

3. Construction of tramways in Indian States.

4. Radio-broadcasting in British India and its application to Indian States.

5. Acquisition of non-residential property in British India by ruling princes and chiefs.

6. Dealings between Indian States and capitalists and financial agents.

List required in the note.

Economic and financial questions.

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1. Subsidy

2. Claim to a share of customs.

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10. Division of reparation payment due from Germany between British India and Indian States.

11. Payment of enemy debts and its recovery from persons resident in Indian States.

12. The question of a port for the State.

13. Railway Extensions and resumption of Bangalore-Harihar Section in relation to the problem of state-ownership of railways.

14. Freight rates on coal required by Mysore Railways.

15. Settlement of boundary disputes.

16. Acqusition of lands for railway purposes.

17. Employment of European British Subjects, pensioners and aliens in Indian States.

18. Military Defence and Internal Security Scheme.

19. Inter-state law of waters.

20. COnstruction of tramways in Indian States.

21. Radio-broadcasting in British India and its application to Indian States.

22. Pecuniary subventions payable to a Prince representing India, at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

23. Accuisition of non-residential property in British India by ruling princes and chiefs.

24. Dealings between Indian States and capitalists and financial agents..

25. Relations between the Indian Stores Department and the Mysore Government Stores Purchase Committee:--

a. Purchase of soaps required by the Military and Marine Departments from the Mysore Govt. Soap Factory.

b. Use of Mysore Wood preservative manufactured at the Mysore Iron Works for sleeper treatment.

c. Use of Mysore Black paint manufactured by the Mysore Iron Works by the Post and Telegraph Department.

26. Restriction on the importation of arms into Indian States.

27. General financial relations between the Imperial Govt. and the Indian States -- the necessity for a readjustment of the relations and the problem of federal finance.

General

1. Transfer of jurisdiction over Mysore State Railway lines

2. Standardising ceremonial programmes.

3. Extension of the Fugitive Offenders' Acts of 1881 to Indian States and administrative areas.

4. Representation of Indian States at the League of nations and the Imperial Conference.

5. Sec.33,67 and 132 of the Govt. of India Act as affecting the right of Indian States and their position in the future Indian Polity.

6. Question of successions in Indian States.

7. Opening of Commissions for subjects of Indian States in His Majesty's army.

8. Encorachment on the treaty rights of Indian States.

9. Civil and criminal jurisdiction over state subjects and their suzerain rights in cantonment areas.

10. Provisions of the Indian Extradition Act of 1908 should not be extended to states, without the consent of their rulers.

Subjects of all-India nature.

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1. Defence, Army and Navy.
2. Foreign Affairs and relations with:--
    a. Home Government
    b. Consular Officers
    c. Immigration and Emigration and
    d. Treatment with subjects of Indian States in foreign countries.
3. Foreign trade, customs and tariffs.
4. Taxation
5. Finance and Currency.
6. Miscellaneous:
    a. Legislation for the whole Empire
    b. Inter-stâtal and inter-provincial matters.
    c. Quarantine and Public Health and veterinary regulations.
    d. Census.
    e. Statistics.
    f. Meteorology etc.
7. Railway, posts and telegrahs and irrigation.
8. Monopolies, opium and salt and excise.
9. Patents and copy rights.
10. International conventions accepted by the Government of India as binding upon their countries.

The position of Indian States and their relation with the Crown -- the question of constitutional reforms in British India.

List required in the note.

Economic and Financial Questions.

(Points ordered to be omitted by the General Secretary)

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1. Division of reparation payment due from Germany between British Indian and Indian States.

2. Payment of enemy debts and its recovery from persons resident in Indian States.

3. Settlement of boundary disputes.

4. Military Defence and Internal Security Scheme.

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   (c) Use of Mysore Black paint manufactured by the Mysore Iron Works by the Post and Telegraph Department.

GENERAL.

1. Standardising ceremonial programmes.

2. Representation of Indian States at the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference.

3. Question of successions in Indian States.

4. Encouragement / Encroachment on the treaty rights of Indian States.